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COMMENTARIES PREVIEW SHULTZ-GROMYKO TALKS

Andrianov Views Prospects

LD262141 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 26 Dec 84

[From "International Diary" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] Thanks to the constructive initiatives with which the Soviet Union has come forward as this year ends and the next begins, mankind has again begun to feel hope in the possibility of averting a nuclear catastrophe.

As is known, our country and the United States have agreed to start new talks with the aim of reaching mutually acceptable agreements on a whole complex of questions concerning nuclear and space weapons. In order to work out a mutual understanding of the subject and aims of such talks, USSR Foreign Minister Comrade Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, will meet in Geneva on 7 and 8 January next year. It is quite natural that this meeting is causing intense interest in the world since the whole international situation depends to a great extent upon how relations between the two great powers develop.

Our country has announced its readiness for the most radical solutions that would make it possible to move toward a full ban, and in the final analysis, to a liquidation of nuclear weapons. However, of course a firm barrier must be put in the path of spreading the arms race to a new field that has not yet been enveloped by it, first and foremost, space. In the meantime official Washington is stubbornly trying to put into the public's mind the absurd idea that it is possible, as it says, to be seriously engaged in limiting the arms race on sinful earth and at the same time to spread the arms race to space. I will hand the microphone over to my colleague, commentator Boris Andrianov:

[Andrianov] There is no need to try to prove the complete bankruptcy of the concept mentioned, which is being put forward by representatives of the Washington administration. Even the West European allies of the United States understand this. Moreover, they were seriously perturbed by the prospect of a sharp destabilization in the military-political situation in the world if the American plans for space militarization becomes a reality.

The latest cause for such concern that has appeared in wide public and political circles of West Europe, was the recent speech in the Washington center for foreign correspondents by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger. He, as a matter of fact, was engaged in giving the basis and justification for the Reagan Administratin's plans to unfurl a wide-scale antimissile defense with space-based elements. If one may say so, all the Pentagon chief's arguments were a rehash of Washington's old propagandist thesis, according to which one must strive for a reduction in weapons by means of their preliminary buildup by the United States -- this time, of course, in a space version.

Moreover, later on, in an interview with the ABC American television company, Weinberger confirmed that the deployment of the antimissile defense system will be carried out parallel to a buildup in strategic offensive weapons of the United States. In this way he has, with the utmost frankness, revealed the true essence of Reagan's strategic initiative in the field of defense. It consists of creating the potential for a pre-emptive nuclear strike on countries of the socialist community and at the same time for insuring his own territory against a retaliatory strike with the help of a wide-scale antimissile defense system with space-based elements. In short, Washington is calculating on acquiring an absolutely reliable shield in order to carry out aggression with impunity -- although even leading American specialists acknowledge that it is possible to make a hole in any antimissile umbrella. In such an event how will West European security look?

To judge from everything the strategists across the ocean are not in the least bit worried by what is happening, this matter is causing serious concern also in London, Paris, and in Bonn, where anxiety has been openly expressed in connection with the plans for space militarization developed in the Pentagon. An understanding of the fact that in its star wars program Washington is deliberately condemning its allies on the European Continent to destruction, as nuclear hostages of the United States, is transparently obvious in the critical statements coming from West European capitals. Therefore the Reagan administration has decided to calm down its worried partners in the Old World.

With this aim in mind, declarations are being slipped into the West European press to the effect that the creation of an American antirissile defense is, supposedly, a matter for the long-term future. They are assuring West Europe that supposedly about 25-30 years are needed for this. Washington will also not be sparing in its statements that it considers its program of preparing for star wars as merely a trump card for bargaining at talks with the Soviet Union. This is itself is already a contradiction of the Washington administration assurances about the readiness of the United States to search for mutually acceptable agreements with the Soviet Union on a whole complex of questions concerning nuclear and space weapons.

Meanwhile, further development in the international situation depends a great deal on whether Washington is ready to fulfill their statements about striving for peace with concrete content.

Kolesnichenko Commentary

LD231858 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Dec 84

[From "International Panorama" program presented by Tomas Kolesnichenko]

[Text] The negotiations in Geneva have certain distinguishing features. First, they are fresh talks; second, they are talks on a whole complex of issues relating to nuclear and space weapons, and this link is indissoluble. As Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko emphasized, the Soviet Union is ready to seek radical solutions to all these issues.

As is known, however, the very concept of talks assumes the presence of two sides. A great deal will therefore depend now upon whether Washington will manifest an honest and constructive approach to these talks. The Soviet Union will not be the one to hold things up, but what about the United States? This is a difficult question, and as yet there is no unambiguous answer. On the one hand, there are objective reasons pushing the administration toward serious talks. Judge for yourselves: Over recent years, the United States has spent extra billions of dollars for military purposes, but has its level of security risen at the same time? No! U.S. experts themselves say so. That means that the only way of attaining the necessary level of security is talks, and talks alone, as a result of which solutions may be found based upon the principles of equality and like security of both sides.

The second reason is the United States' allies. As we have just said, they are openly advocating solutions that would halt the arms race. Finally, the third reason is that the U.S. public itself is demanding the same thing, having been promised that the administration will tackle the issues of arms limitation and reduction seriously. To judge from official White House announcements alone, there is readiness there to approach the talks seriously. Well, we shall hope so. But there are a lot of things which put one on guard. First, now another high-ranking official in Washington openly and without any request not to be quoted, leaks something hot into the U.S. press -- hints, things left half-unsaid -- about star wars, in which there is little common sense.

The [illegible] concerns very alarming facts such as, for instance, the Pentagon announcing the assignment of work to create space weapons -- that same star wars program. The first 10 contracts amount to a total of about $10 billion. Seven new contracts have been given to Californian firms. All these firms are at the top of the list in the military-industrial complex. They are well known: General Research, Lockheed, McDonnell Douglas, Rockwell International, and others.

This, of course, is not the way to talks, But we shall see what we shall see. The Soviet Union has taken its step. It is now up to Washington.

Zorin Assesses 'New Talks'

LD222251 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1415 GMT 22 Dec 84

[From the "International Review" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Much attention is being given throughout the world to the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva on 7-8 January during which both sides will enter into completely new talks that will embrace both the question of nonmilitarization of outer space and the question of reduction of nuclear arms -- both strategic and medium-range -- and all must be examined and solved in interrelations. The inadmissibility of the space arms race is of key importance here. If such a race were to begin, it would not only be dangerous in itself, but it would also whip up an arms race in other directions. On all these questions, the Soviet Union is ready to seek and work out the most radical solutions. It is now up to the United States. It is up to them this time to take a realistic position that will promote fruitful talks.

The world press in the last few days has been busily discussing the subject of what position the U.S. delegation will adopt at the Geneva talks. Judging from the reports in American newspapers, a sharp debate is now in progress in Washington and a whole number of statements by influential representatives of the present Washington administration cannot but put one on guard. For example, Kenneth Adelman, director of the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who by force of his official position has the most direct connection with the coming talks, tried in a public statement to cast doubt in advance on the expediency of discussing the Soviet proposals during the talks. With particular ferocity he attacked the proposal, of key significance, on nonmilitarization of space. The aim of preventing the militarization of space, the Washington official said, is empty and misleading. Space was not and is not something pristine [netronutyy]; it does not serve as a sanctuary. Well, it is hard to say what does serve as a sanctuary for the author of such statements, but it is quite obvious that it is not the idea of halting the arms race.

U.S. Vice President George Bush also made his contribution to the creation of an unfavorable atmosphere on the eve of the talks. Speaking at the National Defense University [as heard], he advocated the speediest creation of space weapons.

Another circumstance demonstrating the atmosphere in which the U.S. capital is preparing for the Soviet-American meeting whose aim is real action directed at halting the arms race, primarily nuclear arms, cannot go unmentioned. This time it is a matter not of statements by any high-ranking officials of the Washington administration, but of its real actions: A skirmish has broken out in the Washington leadership over the country's draft budget for the next financial year. It turns out that the government is incapable of making ends meet because expenditure exceeds income next year by no less than $210 billion. It is quite obvious that this huge budget deficit threatens the American economy with serious trouble.

Therefore, in the last few days in Washington they have been struggling to find a way to patch up the budget hole. But the characteristic thing here is, although the main reason for the budget deficit is excessive military spending, the Washington leaders have decided to leave the sections on military allocations virtually intact, leaving them at a record level in the entire history of the United States. Purely symbolic measures have been taken for the purpose of pacifying American public opinon.

As an observer of CBS television says, Defense Secretary Weinberger has come out as the winner in the most serious skirmish of recent times concerning the military budget. As a result, the Defense Department budget is increased, compared with last year, by 6 percent. Needless to say, the buildup of military expenditure and the further increase in the Pentagon's budget is not the best overture and is not a demonstration of goodwill on the eve of the important talks devoted to problems of halting the arms race.

All this naturally makes the international public consider how sincere are the American leadership's recent assurances of readiness to work for progress in the cause of limiting and even liquidating nuclear arms and also in normalizing international relations.

Western Press Previews Talks

LD262312 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1929 GMT 26 Dec 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakenov]

[Text] The visit to Turkey by the head of the Soviet Government, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, and the results of the visit by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to Great Britain are being broadly discussed by the world, but primarily of course, the European press. In the view of the foreign public, such visits are particularly necessary today for political stability and international security. They provide a powerful new impulse to the expansion of trade, economic and other links and open up the way for the continuation of a political dialogue between countries, the supreme goal here being to remove the threat of nuclear war.

In discussing this issue, many observers are linking it with the meeting between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, which is to take place in Geneva in the first half of January. In the last few days the U.S. information organs have been literally crammed full with all kinds of interviews, statements and press conferences by the White House chief himself and his closest associates and aides. Two goals are evidently being pursued here: On the one hand, McFarlane, the U.S. President's national security adviser, is asserting that the secretary of state will set off for Geneva, taking with him, as he puts it, our cherished hopes, prayers, and wishes for the achievement of notable results at the level of major cutbacks in armaments.

On the other hand, at this very moment, on the eve of the Geneva meeting, the U.S. Administration is demonstratively declaring its resolve to push the nuclear arms race to the limit and is rushing about with plans for star wars and the total militarization of space. The French paper LE MATIN, quoting specialists in the Pentagon, writes that the full cost to the United States of the program for conducting star wars will be $1 trillion. I do not know how probable and accurate this figure is. It is, however, quite evident that Washington does not want to abandon its star madness, that it is trying to get the transfer of the arms race to space and that it is doing this openly, indeed, on an American scale. Why?

Many in the West agree that the U.S. Administration is working out its military space programs as a means of exerting pressure on the Soviet Union. If this is the case, then these are, of course, naive attempts. The notorious hard line in respect of our country proved itself worthless a long time ago. As the prominent U.S. political scientist, Prof (Cowen) writes, the United States has neither the right, the power nor the wisdom to pursue this course. However, for this kind of course no wisdom is necessary. On the contrary, on the eve of the New Year we should express the hope that on the other side of the ocean they will finally find within themselves the sense to abandon this course and embark upon honest and constructive talks, which the Soviet Union is calling for them to attend.

Kondrashov on U.S. Arms Stance

PM241615 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Concluding article in a series of three by special correspondent Stanislav Kondrashov under the "Impressions of America" rubric: "Two Mandates"]

[Excerpts] Washington, Moscow -- We spent 36 hours in Decatur, Illinois, as guests of Archer Daniels Midland, a major grain corporation headed by Duane Andreas, who recently became cochairman of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, an organization of the two countries' business circles.

Noisy Chicago is just a 90-minute car-ride away but in the city of 90,000 people life is quite, uneventful, and bound up with work on the rich black earth of the surrounding lands. It is true that even here criminal activities go on in the American style. That is why the three Soviet guests were guarded round-the-clock by burly policemen from the city force who were working overtime. However, the talk was not of criminal matters but of farming, and the meetings that took place were not with shady characters on dark streets but in broad daylight in the vastness of the long-tilled prairies. One farm belonged to Richard and Herbert (Gulik), who are uncle and nephew. We learned that their family has been on this land for 150 years.

In this simple world of ordinary people and their tenacious toil, it is absurd to ask if they want peace with us. The answer, also simple, is on their faces in their hands: What else?!

I would not like this emphasis on the simplicity inherent in the life of the people to appear naive or oversimplified. In present day America, farmers probably number several million fewer than those people working at enterprises of the "military-industrial complex" and earning their daily bread from the arms race. Yes, such people do exist. But we shall not try to prove the obvious: which people, which working people do not want peace?!

As we leave the (Guliks) on their farm in Illinois and return to the sphere of big numbers and percentages, we have to say that, with all the arguments about the kind of mandate that Ronald Reagan received from his voters, the main point of the mandate in the foreign policy sphere is in no doubt.

Furthermore, the U.S. President received the very mandate he had requested -- by persistently stressing from the beginning of the election year the theme of peace, nuclear arms limitation, and dialogue with the Soviet Union and thereby doing his utmost to get rid of the politically ruinous reputation of being the leader who thoroughly spoiled relations with another great power.

If you want to talk a little more about collaboration between those who give the mandate and those who seek it, we inevitably come to the conclusion that Ronald Reagan asked for the only mandate that the voters could give him -- for peace, not for war -- plain and simple!

A well documented picture of the people's mandate to the President and the administration is provided by a publication that I have seen on many occasions in the possession of Americans involved in politics. It is called "Voters' Opinion on Policy in the Nuclear Arms Sphere. Manual for the 1984 Elections," and is a large-format handbook published by the Public Agenda Foundation which is trying to make a worthwhile contribution to the political education of the public and, indeed, of experts.

This valuable manual summarizes opinion polls both long forgotten and very recent. Taken together, they provide a picture of developments in the feelings of the American masses from those first postwar years, when both they and U.S. politicians were intoxicated by illusions of omnipotence inspired by America's atomic monopoly, to the present day, when they, the American masses, are troubled by the distressing thought of mankind's possible destruction as a result of the insane buildup of nuclear arsenals.

The following figures are well known now. Some 89 percent of Americans agreed that in a global nuclear war there would be no winner and that the two nuclear powers would completely destroy each other, while 9 percent disagreed with this. Some 83 percent believed that if one of the powers used nuclear weapons it would develop not into a limited nuclear war but an all-out war, while 13 percent disagreed. And 68 percent rejected the options, accepted by 20 percent, which postulates that -- in the absence of an alternative solution -- the Americans can wage and win a nuclear war against the Soviet Union. Do you want to know why, in the past 2 years or so, Washington has not issued more statements on the feasibility of limited nuclear war or a U.S. victory in a nuclear conflict? The answer is in those opinion-poll figures; and others.

These figures prove that the mass of the American people are more peace-loving than their leaders. At the same time, the people naively overestimate their leaders' love of peace. For example, 81 percent of Americans believe that their government is committed to the principle of the nonfirst-use of nuclear weapons whereas the complete reverse is true.

There is, however, another, less pleasing aspect to the picture. The Americans' firm common sense coexists with a deep-rooted -- and long-standing -- suspicion of the Soviet Union. On the one hand, a majority (70 percent) believe it a "dangerous oversimplification" to accuse the Soviet Union of causing "all the world's ills," and on the other, a majority (74 percent) see communism as a threat to U.S. "religious and moral values." On the one hand, 64 percent believe that the USSR is as afraid of nuclear war as the United States is and is ready for talks with the Americans while, on the other, 61 percent believe that the "Soviets will only yield to military force."

Incidentally, the breakdown shows that the degree of suspicion is highest among the older generation and the less well educated.

Nevertheless, these necessary reservations do not alter the essence of the voters' instructions to the U.S. President. If the people's will directly set the engine of the ship of state in motion, the path of peace would be straight and quick. However this kind of direct influence does not exist, of course: and indeed there are bureaucratic and ideological labyrinths in Washington that the mighty force of the masses' antiwar feelings cannot break down but where instead, it is rendered powerless.

Then there is the critical question about that other mandate -- the one which the U.S. head of state should give his staffers and colleagues if he wants to advance what he himself has called the very important matter of establishing relations between the two powers and lowering the level of nuclear confrontation between them. How serious is he -- in practice -- regarding this goal? Is he determined to surmount the obstacles within his own administration in order to achieve it?

As I have seen for myself, these are the questions that many observers of U.S. political life are now asking themselves. To date they have found no definite answers. One of our interlocutors was Paul Warnke, a well-known former leader of the U.S. delegation at the SALT II talks and now a partner in the law firm of Clifford and Warnke. From the U.S. viewpoint, this man made considerable efforts to formulate the SALT II treaty, which was later delayed in the U.S. Senate and then killed off by the Reagan administration. Warnke, who knows what he is talking about, expressed the simple but important idea that it is easier to avoid an arms control agreement than to achieve one. He recently expounded the same idea in THE NEW YORK TIMES, adding: "Those officials who do not believe in arms control should be relieved of the job of trying to secure it."

These words, full of concealed irony and restrained anger, mean a lot to anyone who is even slightly familiar with what happened to the American-Soviet nuclear arms talks during Reagan's first term. That second mandate I referred to simply did not exist. This fact is convincingly demonstrated by a book often cited these days in Washington's political circles. This book -- "Deadly Gambit" -- is written by the capable and well informed journalist Strobe Talbott who works for TIME magazine. The author calls himself a chronicler of the American-Soviet talks in Geneva on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and strategic arms. With the thoroughness of a real chronicler he has done a great deal of work and collated much evidence to prove his main conclusion that the talks were doomed to failure from the very outset by the U.S. side's posture.

The heroes of Talbott's book are far from fictitious but none of them is now doing anything to refute this conclusion, so carefully argued is it. There is the President, in no hurry to reach a rational compromise, ignorant of the details, and engaged mainly in ensuring that proposals known to be unacceptable to the Soviet Union are presented to his fellow-countrymen and allies in an attractive wrapping. And there is the "war of the two Richards" -- Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt and Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle. They also played a main role in determining America's line but, as Strobe Talbott shows, these two ambitious men vied with each other in ways to prevent an agreement rather than in finding ways to achieve one. The leader in terms of resourcefulness and damage done was Richard Perle, a youngish bureaucrat who is nevertheless well versed in backstage intrigues and is, by nature, hostile to any normalization of U.S.-USSR relations.

Some 10 years ago, when working for the now deceased Senator Henry Jackson and for some Zionist groupings, Perle set about wrecking a previously signed U.S.-USSR trade agreement. Since then the saboteur's service record has grown. Heaven knows what Perle's role is in the Washington bureaucracy but he is backed by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and those concealed and covert neoconservative groups that want nothing less than to drive another great power into a corner. This is an impossible and dangerous aim. And an international one, even from the viewpoint of America's rational interests. These gamblers, who are essentially obsessed by hatred, are directing a "crusade" against their own people because peace is indivisible and attempts at harming the USSR's security inevitably devleop into an even greater danger for U.S. security.

The current theme of the U.S. observers' discourse is as follows: When studying the lessons of the first 4 years, President Reagan, if his intentions are serious, should establish order in his own administration, one rent by conflicts. "He is like an architect in need of some good stonemasons," ex-President Nixon said. There is no lack of advice or suggestions that the influence of the moderates has recently grown both in the White House apparatus and in the State Department. Congress, it seems, is also ready to make its contribution by moving, albeit timidly, toward reducing military spending....

Washington's policy in the past 4 years fueled the arms race to an unprecedented extent and the after-effects -- economic, political, and military-strategic -- are being felt and will continue to be felt. Washington is now moving toward a race in space weapons -- a race as limitless as space itself. For the moment it has not been abandoned despite the present burgeoning of peace-loving rhetoric. It is being prepared to the accompaniment of the same old refrain, the one that claims that it helps the cause of disarmament.

The dangers are exceptionally great, as is the burden on Soviet-American dialogue, which is opening at the beginning of January in the meeting in Geneva between A.A. Gromyko and G. Shultz. The Soviet Union is ready to seriously and honestly travel its half of the joint path toward an agreement, but will the as yet very imprecise hopes engendered by talk of change in Washington stand the test of political practice?

...When I met Strobe Talbott, the author of the new political bestseller, I asked him about his future creative plans. He said he intended to continue working as a chronicler. What will his next book be called? He dismissed my question with a joke: "Even deadlier gambits."

The conscientious jornalist will write the kind of sequel that life suggests. But Strobe Talbott would prefer the sequel to be other than this -- with its even deadlier gambits, as would many Americans.

Bogachev Warns of Arms Spiral

LD261736 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 26 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Ronald Reagan's "Strategic Defence Initiative" which envisages the creation of an anti-missile "umbrella" over the entire territory of the United States is closely connected with the U.S. concept of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe. Both concepts arise from the Pentagon-adopted "countervailing" strategy the principal aim of which is to upset the military balance and to ensure U.S. superiority over the USSR and other socialist countries.

In the Pentagon strategists' view, a large-scale anti-missile defence system with space-based elements should make more "convincing" the plans for unleashing a "limited" nuclear war in Europe, at a great distance away from U.S. shores, and substantiate the thesis about its "acceptability, admissibility and even expediency" to the United States. The calculation is that, with the creation of the contemplated anti-missile defence system in America, the chances of inbunity of Washington's nuclear ventures in Europe should increase.

Both the creation of a large-scale space-based anti-missile defence system in the United States and the deployment in Western Europe of U.S. nuclear missiles with a travel time of 6-12 minutes to important targets in the territory of the USSR have an extremely destabilising effect on the military and political situation in the world. Probability of a nuclear war sharply grows as a result of technical malfunction in the warning and communications system and as a result of the need to take decisions on vitally important matters literally within a space of minutes. The danger of the development of events getting out of people's control increases.

Apparently, they in Washington entertain hopes that it is first of all European peoples that will have to pay for the consequences of such destabilisation while the Americans under the umbrella of a U.S. space-based anti-missile defence system will manage to survive Armageddon taking place thousands of miles away from U.S. shores. Those speculations [illegible] their groundlessness are extremely dangerous.

The Soviet Union and the United States recently agreed to enter into new talks with the aims of reaching mutually acceptable accords on the entire set of matters concerning nuclear and space arms. To prevent an arms race in space is of key importance. Reaching agreement on non-militarisation of the near-earth space would pave the way for a radical reduction in nuclear potentials, right up to their full elimination whereas a build-up of U.S. arms, including anti-missile and anti-satellite ones, will only activate the "action-counteraction" process and will increase the threat of a nuclear war which would have disastrous consequences not only to the peoples of Europe but to the security of the United States as well.

PRAVDA REPORTS CONTINUED U.S. 'STAR WARS' PLANS

PM271024 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "'Star Wars' Program"]

[Text] New York, 26 Dec -- Despite protests from the world public, including the U.S. public, the Reagan administration intends to continue its course toward the accelerated militarization of space. THE NEW YORK TIMES reports that the Pentagon is preparing to embark soon on the massive indoctrination of legislators to seek their approval for these dangerous plans. In this connection the newspaper cites a recent statement by Defense Secretary C.Weinberger who frankly said that the President "does not intend to renounce" his "star wars" program.

The Pentagon is accelerating the implementation of it's multibillion dollar research programs aimed at creating a military potential in space within the next decade with the aid of innovations like orbital combat stations and laser and beam weapons. As the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT notes, of the $26 billion earmarked for the next 5 years for work within the "star wars" program, $5.5 billion are for research in the field of laser weapons.

An important part in plans for the militarization of space is assigned to reusable spacecraft which U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT calls "workhorses" for implementing the "star wars" program. During flights by shuttle spacecraft, the magazine points out, a whole series of experiments will be carried out "designed to increase the United States' ability to wage war in space." At the same time, the United States is preparing to deploy antisatellite weapons in the very near future. As U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT points out, tests of an antisatellite missile launched from an F-15 fighter are scheduled for as early as next year. This missile, the weekly emphasizes, "can be launched from any accessible airfield." The plans to deploy armaments in space are giving rise to mounting public protest.

U.S. HOPES OF UNANSWERED NUCLEAR STRIKE 'UTOPIC'

LD262128 Moscow TASS in English 2108 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 26 TASS -- By TASS commentator Oleg Shirokov:

A half of the 108 U.S. nuclear Pershing II missiles Washington and NATO plan to station in West Germany have already been made operational, the UPI news agency reported today. The deployment of the U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe is continuing. The coming years, according to the American magazine PROGRSSIVE, will see escalated military preparations of the White House. President Reagan will not abandon attempts at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union, the magazine writes.

The stationing of the U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe has not strengthened the security of either the U.S.A. or Western European countries which agreed to let nuclear weapons into their territory. On the contrary, the overall situation in the world has become even more explosive.

The striving of the United States to recarve the political map of the world, to upset the existing strategic military parity at any cost is a source of growing concern to the international public. However, in disregard of the will of the peace supporters the Washington administration is becoming ever more vigorous in the pursuit of its policy of intensifying international tensions and turning Western Europe into a launching pad for U.S. nuclear missiles.

The anti-missile movement is mounting in Western European countries and is becoming ever more active. U.S. politicians and strategists believed that if their missiles in Western Europe became an accomplished fact the anti-war movement will begin to lose its intensity. However, daily reports from West Germany, Italy, Holland and Belgium demonstrate that the scope of the movement is growing.

There is one point which should be emphasised: If earlier peace supporters of different persuasions, professions and social status opposed the deployment of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles today they are fighting for their removal from the territory of their countries with redoubled energy.

The scope of the anti-war movement bears witness to the fact that the Europeans are aware of the serious situation which has now taken shape on the continent. The striving for the revival of a fruitful process of detente and more active mutually beneficial cooperation among states which belong to different social systems is growing in the political, business and public circles of Western Europe. Western Europe is unwilling to put up with the role of a "nuclear pawn" assigned to it by Washington in an irresponsible game started by the White House.

Washington's hope that it will eventually manage to develop a capability that would ensure a nuclear strike without retaliation are utopic. Soviet warnings on that score have been voiced by Konstantin Chernenko. Any aggressor will incur immediate retaliation.

PONOMAREV WRITES ON SCIENTIST'S ANTINUCLEAR ROLE

LD261314 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 26 TASS -- "The paramount duty of all academics, working both in natural and social sciences, is to reveal comprehensively the truth about the consequences of nuclear war for the entire humankind," stresses Academician Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. His article "The Role of Scientists in Strengthening International Security" has been published in the book "Peace and Disarmament" (the "Nauka" publishers).

The article stresses that the present-day United States Adminstration is particularly intensifying the process of militarisation of science. "Three quarters of all federal spending on science is set aside in the USA for military and military outer space research. Roughly a third of all American scientists and designers are engaged in these fields. The budget for the fiscal year of 1982-1983, for example, provides for a 21.4 per cent increase in appropriations on military research as compared with last year's budget and simultaneously an eight per cent cut in the funds set aside for civil research. The research budget of the health department has been cut by 6.[illegible] per cent, of the education department -- by more than fifty per cent, etc."

The article stresses that the United States' ruling circles draw institutions of higher learning into projects to resolve military tasks. "More than 250 universities and colleges in the United States are involved in work on military projects. According to official statistics, the contracts concluded by the Pentagon with institutions of higher learning in the USA reached 852 million dollars in 1982, which is 20 per cent up on the figure of 1981."

Thus, Boris Ponomarev writes, the work of millions of people, the talents of scientists, the achievements of human intellect are wasted on barbarous, reactionary aims, serve the requirements of aggressive policy and preparation for an all-destroying war. In laying emphasis on nuclear weapons, including neutron weapons, the United States militarism is conducting large-scale preparations for the use of other means of mass destruction.

United States military expansion does not cease for a day. A brigand attack was launched against Grenada. Armed provocations against Nicaragua are being stepped up. In the Middle East, above all in Lebanon, the United States has embarked on the path of direct use of military force.

Boris Ponomarev points out that the creation of the material machinery of war is combined with an ideological brainwashing campaign, whose pivot is anti-Sovietism, anti-communist crusade. Stressing that the anti-communist campaign is spearheaded above all against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, Boris Ponomarev recalls at the same time that American hegemonistic plans are extremely dangerous to all peoples of the world.

The author of the article writes that a considerable contribution to the struggle against the arms race, for strengthening international security, for using science for mankind's benefit is made by the Pugwash Movement, participating in which are prominent scientists from many countries of the world. Soviet scientists, the article says, are deeply dedicated to peace. They know that the CPSU, the Soviet state, will never use the fruit of their work to the detriment of the cause of peace, the interests of nations. The Soviet scientists are marching in the first ranks of peace champions, demanding that atomic energy be used solely for peaceful purposes.

TASS REPORTS SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE MEETING

LD252142 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 25 TASS -- The people should know the truth about the real causes of the new twist in the arms spiral which is being provoked by the Washington administration, stressed participants in the meeting of the Presidium of the Soviet Peace Committee, which discussed at its meeting today questions of activities of the public disarmament commission of the Soviet Peace Committee. Special attention was paid to the dangerous character of propaganda manoeuvres of U.S.A. and NATO which seek to cover up their plans of spreading the arms race to outer space by the discourse on their allegedly "defensive" character.

U.S. USING JAPANESE WW II BACTERIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

LD271011 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Khabarovsk (Soviet Far East) December 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Kots writes: Thirty five years have passed since the beginning of the open trial of former servicemen of the Japanese Kwangtung Army. It had been proven by investigation that Japanese armymen had conducted extensive research into bacteriological weapons.

During the 1930s and the 1940s, barbarians in white coats from a top secret unit known as "Unit 731" experimented on people, killing several thousand Chinese, Russians, Koreans, Mongols and Americans. None of the prisoners of "Unit 731" survived. However, the painstaking work of Soviet legal and medical experts over many years made it possible to collect irrefutable evidence of the criminal actions of the Japanese army.

"The opening session of the trial took place on December 25, 1949, but the story of the crimes of 'Unit 731' had become known to my colleagues and me far earlier," Olga Kozlovskaya of Khabarovsk recalls. She was a member of the legal expert team who had studied during several months evidence in that case.

"We specialists were stricken more than anyone else by the scope of the experiments conducted by 'Unit 731'," the former expert continues. "Bacteria of plague, cholera and anthrax were bred in huge tanks in quantities of hundreds of kilograms. Large quantities of disease carriers were also bred in special nurseries."

"Unit 731" methodically killed people in laboratories. Anyway, the Japanese criminals did not consider prisoners human but cynically referred to them as "logs."

There was dead silence in the courtroom when numerous examples of barbarous experiments or, rather, torture were cited, Olga Kozlovskaya continues. For instance, prisoners were tied to posts at a special testing range and containers with bacteria were dropped nearby. "Logs" were surrounded with steel shields to protect them from fragments. People thus contaminated were closely observed. Those who recovered were contaminated anew until they died.

In addition to "bacteriological experiments," Japanese "doctors" conducted experiments with exposure to cold. Prisoners were made to keep their hands in ice-cold water and then taken outdoors in sub-zero temperatures. The degree to which their hands were frozen was determined by tapping with a wooden stick. Those "patients" were not even treated because the Japanese wanted to observe the progress of gangrene.

The evidence collected by investigating officers and experts and presented at the trial in Khabarovsk irrefutably demonstrated that the Japanese militarists had made preparations to unleash bacteriological warfare in 1945. General Yamada, the commander of the Kwantung Army who had been taken prisoner and faced with incontrovertible evidence at the trial, admitted: "The entry of the Soviet Union in the war against Japan and the speedy advance of the Soviet Army deep into Manchuria denied us the possibility to use bacteriological weapons against the USSR and other countries."

Regrettably, far from the criminals were punished according to their deserts. Many of them were harboured from retribution by Washington in exchange for the deadly materials and know-how of the development of bacteriological weapons handed over by the heads of "Unit 731."

The criminal program of preparations for bacteriological and chemical weapons that is being drawn up in the USA today relies on the experience of sinister "Unit 731." That is why, Olga Kozlovskaya believes, the lessons of the Khabarovsk trial are relevant today.

SYCHEV, JARUZELSKI MEET, DISCUSS CEMA DECISIONS

LD202243 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Warsaw December 20 TASS -- First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance Vyacheslav Sychev now on a visit in Poland.

Questions related to the implementation of the decisions of the CMEA economic summit conference that had been held in Moscow were discussed during the conversation, the PAP news agency reports. The importance of economic, scientific and technical cooperation of the Polish People's Republic in the CMEA framework, including the widening of mutual interaction in ensuring the country's needs in energy and raw materials, enhancing the efficiency in solving problems connected with intensification of production, technical progress, specialisation and cooperation was emphasised particularly.

Problems related to cooperation in the sphere of the food production, as well as a better supply of the population with consumer goods of a higher quality were touched upon at the meeting.

Chairman of the CMEA Executive Committee, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Janusz Obodowski took part in the conversation.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA REPORTS PRAGUE YOUTH FORUM

PM231521 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 84 p 3

[Own correspondent V. Sagidov dispatch: "For Youth Unity"]

[Text] Prague -- A conference of socialist countries' youth union central committee propaganda section chiefs and chief editors of their press organs has been held in Prague. At its opening J. Jeneral, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth, delivered a speech. Conference participants exchanged information about the main avenues of the activity of the fraternal youth unions and their press organs in respect of the ideological and political training of the rising generation.

The focal point of the youth union's activity in the coming period, it was emphasized at the conference, will be preparation for the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow, and International Youth Year. These events and the advancing process of the social and ideological development of the socialist community countries call for even more intensive ideological cooperation among youth organizations. The Prague conference outlined specific measures toward that end. They include joint actions in the "Remembrance" international relay-race of international patriotic initiatives, widespread propaganda of the ideas of the 12th World Festival, a convincing demonstration of real socialism's advantages in youth publications, and the exposition of the socialist countries' peace-loving policy. The conference participants paid particular attention to joint actions in the struggle for peace.

The conference participants were received by J. Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

PONOMAREV SPEAKS ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD252346 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1515 GMT 25 Dec 84

[From the "Modern World and the Workers Movement" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Hello, comrades! Speaking about the modern communist and workers movement, looking back at the events of the year now ending and trying to somehow generalize and interpret them, I think we can come to one indisputable conclusion: This movement is growing, broadening, and becoming more active. It is being infused with fresh strength. It is acquiring fresh forms and methods of struggle, dictated by life, and it tends towards unification and further cohesion in its ranks.

There are communist parties today in almost 100 countries of the world. Some of them held their congresses and other party forums this year and the meetings between the leadership of fraternal parties on a bilateral and multilateral basis were very animated. These were constructive and fruitful meetings which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and comradeship. They led to even greater mutual understanding in the resolution of today's fundamental problems, especially cardinal problem of how to save people from the threat of nuclear war.

As was pointed out in the joint statement on talks between delegations of the CPSU, headed by Comrade Chernenko, and the Japanese Communist Party, headed by Comrade Miyamoto, the task of preventing nuclear war is viewed as the most urgent and vital for mankind, and is central in the antinuclear and antiwar movement and in all of world politics. Both parties will make the maximum effort for 1985, the year of the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War, to be a decisive one, a turning point, in this regard. This is a very important and responsible statement, and it is supported by all the practical activity of our party and its Leninist leadership.

We know that the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community today play a decisive role in the prevention of nuclear war. Of course, the CPSU does not make any claims to any privileges within the great alliance of like-minded Communists. However, our party, through its colossal experience, its selfless struggle for the ideals of peace and socialism, and the breadth of its internationalist ties, has won the greatest prestige and recognition from all revolutionary movements of modern times.

This was mentioned by many participants at the December meeting in Prague of representatives of more than 90 communist, workers, and revolutionary-democratic parties to discuss the PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA magazine. This meeting, it was stressed at the session of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, demonstrated the further strengthening of the tendency towards consolidation of internationalist ties and towards joint work by communist parties.

Speaking to journalists in Prague, Comrade Ponomarev, head of the CPSU delegation, stated that the White House's policy has made the international situation much worse; the year ending has been very alarming for Europe and for the entire world. Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev said further:

[Begin Ponomarev video recording] We Communists can also clearly see other opposing processes in the contemporary world. The forces countering imperialism's aggressive course are becoming broader and stronger; they are growing. The economic and military might of the great socialist community is increasing year by year. The measures jointly adopted by the Warsaw Pact in response to the deployment of European missiles in West Europe, are fostering an increase in realism and (?realistic positions) in the world. The anti-imperialist and antiwar voice of the Nonaligned Movement sounds more and more confident and authoritative.

It includes many countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. An unprecedented [illegible] antiwar movement has developed and is growing. Thousands and thousands of people, hundreds of thousands, in all corners of the earth, are going out into the street and holding colossal demonstrations, demanding that the arms race be stopped, and primarily that production of nuclear missiles be stopped. The will of people is clear -- they do not want war, either nuclear or any other.

The Soviet Union recently came out with a fresh constructive initiative. It addressed a proposal to the U.S. Government to commence talks on the whole complex of nuclear and space weapons. The matter is one of completely new talks, embracing prevention of militarization of space and limitation and reduction of nuclear arms, both strategic and medium-range. All these issues should be examined and resolved in integrated fashion, as being interdependent. The new Soviet peace initiative is an expression of the consistent, peaceloving line of the Soviet Union and of the countries of the socialist community towards guaranteeing real progress in the prevention of nuclear war and improvement of the international situation. [end video recording]

ZORIN CONDEMNS U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM UNESCO

LD251846 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The world press is commenting widely on Washington's decision to take the United States out of UNESCO. Here is Valentin Zorin, Central TV political observer:

[Zorin] Hello, comrades! This demonstrative step of U.S. diplomacy is evaluated as an action having far-reaching political aims. Indeed, leaving one of the most important specialized organs of the United Nations, which aims to foster peace and international security by developing cooperation between states in the sphere of education, science, and culture, cannot be the result of mere whim or some caprice. Opposing 160 states, which today are UNESCO members, means taking a step that is bound up with considerable political losses. Washington cannot fail to realize this, but nevertheless, it has done it. What then is the matter? What is behind this action by Washington which throws down an overt challenge to the international community?

I think it is an attempt at open blackmail, aimed not just and not so much against UNESCO, as against the entire UN organization. The times are long past when the United States could rely on an obedient block of states in the United Nations, putting the notorious voting machine into action in order to get decisions favorable to the United States dragged through. The collapse of the colonial empires of the capitalist states, and the emergence of more than 100 developing countries which have become fully fledged UN members in the world, has radically changed the balance of forces in the organization. More and more often in votes on important resolutions at the General Assembly, the United States and a handful of its partners are left in far from brilliant isolation. A typical example: Of 45 important resolutions on disarmament recently voted upon, the United States was in the minority, voting against these resolutions on 36 occasions, and on 7 occasions the American delegate was the only one to vote against.

It is not fortuitous that Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. representative at the United Nations, in a fit of anger went so far as to accuse the United Nations of hindering the resolution of international conflicts. Hindering, of course, the paths favored by the United States. Announcing that the United States will leave UNESCO on 31 December, and will henceforth stop contributing to its funds, Washington is obviously trying to influence both UNESCO and the United Nations as a whole by such strong-arm methods.

However, life has long since shown that a policy of diktat, blackmail, and crude pressure is not a fitting method in relations between states. The reaction of the international community to Washington's fresh destructive action is evidence that the latter has not achieved its aims.

NEW TIMES VIEWS WESTERN STANCE ON LAW OF SEA

PM231430 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 50, Dec 84 pp 22-23

[V. Tarayan article: "Against Separate Partitioning of the Seabed"]

[Text] On August 3, 1984, the United States, Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, France, Japan and Holland signed in Geneva a provisional understanding regarding deep seabed matters.

The regimen of extracting seabed resources, recorded in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, lays down that these resources, which are proclaimed a "common heritage of mankind," shall be extracted under the strict control of an international sea-bed authority, that only countries that have signed the convention shall take part in these activities, that assistance shall be given to developing countries in the training of personnel and mastering the technology of extraction and that the losses of developing countries producing such raw materials on land shall be compensated. But the separate agreement concluded by Western countries, most of which have not signed the convention, provides for the possibility to start from 1988 the extraction of sea-bed resources virtually without any control and without any obligations whatsoever to the international authority, the developing countries or the international community as a whole.

The August 3 agreement was strongly condemned by the overwhelming majority of states that took part in the session of the preparatory commission for an international sea-bed authority and an international tribunal for the law of the sea, held in Geneva in August-September. A TASS statement on September 15, 1984, qualified that agreement as a challenge to the international community and rejected it as unlawful. It was condemned and rejected also in statements by the group of 77 of developing countries and the group of socialist countries.

The policy of such signatories to the separate agreement as Japan, France and Holland appears in an unsavoury light. The generally recognized norms of international law, recorded in the 1969 Vienna Convention of the Law of Treaties, makes it incumbent upon states that have signed an international treaty to refrain from any actions directed at undermining it. This applies all the more to the convention signed by 135 states.

At the same time a number of circumstances indicate that the allies of the United States acceded to this agreement without much enthusiasm. The White House had to exert no little effort to get them to sign it. In an attempt to justify themselves and to neutralize the unfavourable impression caused by their actions France, Japan and Holland issued written statements at the session in which they tried to describe the agreement almost as a "supplement" to the convention and a step towards "implementing" it.

Concern over this step was also expressed by political and public circles in these three countries from which the conclusion of the separate agreement was kept secret to the very last moment. The condemnation by the international community of the attempt to divide up the most promising sections of the seabed found reflection in the draft of a resolution advanced on August 21 by Bulgaria on behalf of the group of socialist countries. In particular, the draft rejects the August 3 agreement as totally unlawful and emphasizes that the preparatory commission will not recognize it.

But while condemning the agreement the representatives of a number of developing and Western countries voiced apprehension that the adoption of such a resolution would alienate some developed Western countries from the convention.

This "cautious" attitude was noticeable already during the discussion of this question at the 39th U.N. General Assembly where the resolution on the law of the sea will be put to the vote in the middle of December.

It is essential, however, clearly to perceive the dangers that could arise for the convention and the preparatory commission if the resolution on the non-recognition of the separate agreement by the international community is not adopted. It is perfectly obvious that this agreement, drawn up under U.S. pressure and aimed at preventing equal and mutually advantageous international co-operation in the uses of the World Ocean, is a reflection of Washington's hegemonistic, expansionist policies. Acting in the interests of the big American monopolies which want unlimited access to the resources of the sea, the U.S. Administration is trying to undermine the convention and impose its obstructionist approach on other states. It is noteworthy that the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency of the United States granted four American consortiums licences to prospect resources of the international sea-bed area already on August 29, i.e., immediately after the signing of the August 3 agreement.

It is also clear that the U.S. intends to use the provisional understanding to block, through its allies, the work of the preparatory commission in which it does not take part itself. On Washington's insistence the understanding includes a special clause obliging France, Holland and Japan, which have signed the convention, to hold consultations with the United States, which has not signed it, on questions of resolving their possible disputes with other members of the preparatory commission over the delimitation of the sections of the seabed.

Last but not least, if the United States and its allies start the extraction of resources in the international sea-bed area on the basis of the provisional understanding, this will nullify the convention's provisions both on the regulation of the extraction of sea-bed resources and on the compensation of possible damage to developing countries which produce similar raw materials on land. This selfish position obviously runs counter to the interests of the vast majority of the countries in the world.

RELEASE 1950'S STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS VIEW

LD270022 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] Earlier this month the U.S. State Department declassified and made public two large volumes of documents concerning America's foreign policy for 1952-54. A comment on this now from Vladislav Kozyakov of Radio Moscow:

These documents show what was happening in America at the dawn of the nuclear era soon after the American atomic attacks on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. That was the time when the United States pursued its so-called atomic diplomacy. At the turn of the fifties the United States had an edge in nuclear weapons. In view of this the American policymakers were planning to start another world war. One of the National Security Council documents that have been made public indicates that the country's policy should be aimed at reaching military supremacy, undermining the Soviet military might, causing changes in the Soviet system, or even inflicting a military defeat on the Soviet Union before it developed retaliatory capabilities.

Another document of the Council prepared by a member of its staff, Mr (Hoy) says that a global war would suit the purpose of the United States, since it would help to do away with the Soviet Union and create a world government controlled by the United States.

From the documents these plans were approved and reflected in the NSC statement on national security policy based on the NSC's Directive 24 of 3 November 1948. These foreign policy documents shed new light on the question why Washington at the turn of the fifties so fiercely resisted a Soviet proposal that nuclear arms be banned and nuclear energy be used for peaceful purposes only. This proposal of course was unacceptable for those who hoped to achieve nuclear supremacy and defeat the Soviet Union in a global war.

The documents that have been made public in Washington have a direct bearing on the present time. At the turn of the fifties the American strategists suffered a fiasco with their plans to gain military superiority and deliver nuclear strikes at other countries. The Soviet Union took appropriate countermeasures and matched the American weaponry. Towards the mid-sixties the two countries achieved a strategic balance and a nuclear parity. As in the past, it requires collective efforts and respect for the principles of equality and equal security to solve the urgent problems of ridding mankind of the nuclear threat.

It is on such a basis that the Soviet Union has tried to agree on nuclear disarmament with the United States since the first American nuclear blast. It was also on such a basis that the Soviet Union and the United States signed their first agreement on limiting strategic weapons.

As the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko has said, the Soviet Union is ready to search for the most radical solutions to problems concerning the nonmilitarization and nuclear arms reductions, solutions that would help to make progress towards completely banning nuclear weapons and eventually eliminating them altogether. Unfortunately, at the moment too influential circles in America are insisting on a policy aimed at achieving military supremacy, though such a policy failed in the fifties. They are pushing the United States and the rest of the world into militarizing space, something that would further increase the threat of nuclear war. The proponents of this policy seem to ignore lessons of history.

INCREASED VOA BROADCASTING CAPABILITY REPORTED

LD261113 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] New York December 26 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Vladimir Kikilo:

THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper has reported that the United States gained during the past year consent from the governments of five countries to the construction on their territories of new and modernization of existing transmitters of the Voice of America radio station. What is meant are relay stations in Morocco, Sri Lanka, Costa Rica, Belize and Thailand.

The leadership of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) requested Israel's authorities to allow the construction in that country of powerful relay transmitters which would improve the reception of VOA programmes in the Soviet Union, as THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote.

Characteristically, the Voice of America intends to share the Israeli-based transmission facilities with odious, CIA-financed Radio Europe which specializes in subversive programmes beamed at the Soviet Union.

These steps are being carried out within the framework of a programme of modernizing the Voice of America, worth 1.5 billion dollars, adopted by the U.S. National Security Council. The programme, already approved by Congress, is intended for five-six years. With its aid, the newspaper indicated, Washington propaganda chiefs are seeking to expand as far as possible the radius of the Voice of America broadcasting all over the world. This is evidenced, specifically, by the plans of the radio station's leadership and their USIA bosses to increase shortly the number of working languages from 42 to 60 .

CHINA

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ARKHIPOV VISIT TO CHINA

Arkhipov Lays Wreath

LD261656 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Guangzhou December 26 TASS -- First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov now staying in Guangdong Province, visited today the memorial park in Guangzhou and placed a wreath at the monument to Soviet citizens who were killed in the period of the Kuomintang terror over participants in the 1927 Canton commune known in the history of the Chinese revolutionary movement.

Present at the wreath-laying ceremony were PRC Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, representatives of the local government bodies, as well as the USSR Ambassador to the PRC Ilya Shcherbakov.

Ivan Arkhipov and persons accompanying him yesterday visited the Shenzhen economic zone and went to a number of industrial enterprises set up with the use of Chinese and foreign capital.

There were meetings and conversations with the leadership of the Shenzhen.

Moscow Vietnamese Reports Visit

OW211327 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] At the invitation of the Chinese Government, Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Beijing today.

In his press release, Comrade Arkhipov stressed that in the Soviet Union, this visit has been examined in light of the positive tendencies in Sino-Soviet relationships seen recently. Comrade Arkhipov said: As we see it, the main subject of the coming negotiations and roundtable talk with representatives of the PRC leadership will be issues concerning continued developments of economic, trade, scientific, and technological relations between the Soviet Union and China. We believe that there are great reserves for expanding the mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries in different domains.

Moscow Vietnamese on Talks

OW241423 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] On 22 December, Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, continued his talks in Beijing with Vice Premier Yao Yilin of the PRC State Council on the issue of developing the economic, trade, scientific, and technological relations between the two countries.

FEDOV COMMENTS ON DEFENDING PURITY OF MARXISM

OW262212 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Fedov commentary: "The Important Task of Communists"]

[Text] Dear listeners, we would like to remind you that all forms of social organizations prior to communism were founded and developed spontaneously, while communism and its first stage, socialism, were founded by the masses of working people, led by the communist party, after carrying out activities with consciousness and purpose.

As Marxist-Leninist theory is the theoretical foundation for building the new society, Communists are confronted with an especially important task, that is, to defend Marxism-Leninism and the purity of the revolutionary theory. Today, our station observer Fedov would like to discuss this issue:

The great transformative power of Marxism-Leninism lies in its scientifically correct law of social development, which points out the decisive role of the masses in history and reveals the right of the working class and all working people to struggle for a better and happier life. Marxism-Leninism is an accurate and comprehensive theory concerning the ways, methods, and rules for building socialism and communism. In a word, Marxism-Leninism delivers a verdict on the old oppressive and exploiting society and predicts that a new society characterized by freedom, equality, and social justice will ultimately triumph. For this reason, the working people and all progressive social forces are loyal to Marxism-Leninism while all reactionary, obsolete, decadent things are hostile to Marxism-Leninism.

As is universally known, ever since its inception, Marxism has been constantly attacked by the bourgeois ideologues and apologists of capitalism, antagonists of progress and revolution, and enemies of communism. For more than a century they have attempted to prove that this revolutionary theory is untenable, trying to overthrow and mutilate its tenets and conclusion. The attack on Marxism-Leninism is especially fierce in our time. Wishing to spread their struggle to the whole word, the ruling cliques of the imperialist powers have declared that "Marxism-Leninism will be thrown onto the ash heap of history," and have launched a crusade against socialism.

Meanwhile, practice has shown that in order to defend the purity of the Marxist-Leninist theory, Communists have to struggle not only against their overt enemies but also against harm caused by various opportunist tendencies and revisionist trends within the ranks of the international communist movement itself, which although not large in number, are not small either. Such trends, which secretly substitute sham ideas and theses for Marxist-Leninist scientific tenets, can mislead some Communists and, consequently, impair the purity of the Marxist-Leninist theory, causing grave losses to the cause of building socialism. The decade of China's Cultural Revolution amply and clearly shows the serious consequences caused by the deviation from Marxism-Leninism and (?mutilation) of its principles and theses. This was pointed out in a CPC document.

The left-leaning opportunism uses ultrarevolutionary rhetoric to camouflage [words indistinct] the right-leaning opportunism, degenerating to the stand of the liquidationists, forsaking the principled communist line, and willing to compromise with the capitalist world in order to obtain certain gains. In general, the right-leaning opportunist pragmatism is characterized by [words indistinct] national socialism and advocates "seeking one's own way to build socialism" and other arguments. But, in fact, the right-leaning opportunist pragmatism means forsaking the universal law of socialist construction, renouncing the loyalty to the internationalist obligation in class struggle in the international arena, and abandoning the defense of Marxism-Leninism from bourgeois propaganda attacks. Of course Communists in the world will never lay down their arms in the struggle to defend their ideology and its purity. By their defense, they fulfill the party's primary duty and the obligations stipulated in the general document of the international communist movement. The document emphatically points out in detail the significance of the great Marxist-Leninist theory as the scientific basis for building socialism and communism.

Strictly abiding by Marxism-Leninism, the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community have scored one victory after another in their construction. The Soviet society has already entered the stage of developed socialism. To build this kind of society is the practical duty of all fraternal countries. Marxism-Leninism was and still is the science of victory, which has been tested by history, and science always needs (?knowledge and study).

PRAVDA REPORTS UK-PRC AGREEMENT ON HONG KONG

PM211413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Declaration on Xianggan"]

[Text] Beijing, 2[illegible] Dec -- The joint Sino-British declaration on Xianggan (Hong Kong) was signed here yesterday. It was signed on behalf of the British Government by British Prime Minister M. Thatcher, who has come to China on an official visit, and on behalf of the PRC Government by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council.

The declaration was initialed in Beijing 26 September this year after 2 years of talks and was then ratified by the British Parliament and the PRC National People's Congress. Under the declaration that has been signed, on 1 July 1997 the PRC Government will regain sovereignty over this territory.

The declaration includes the PRC's main political aims. They indicate that after the territory has been returned to China the present socioeconomic systems, laws, and way of life of the Xianggan population, the overwhelming majority of whom are Chinese, will remain unchanged for the next 50 years. In addition to Xianggan's retention of its status as a free port and international financial center after 1997, it is also planned to retain the existing "free market" economic and property belonging to foreigners.

PRC TAKES PART IN TRAINING AFGHAN 'SABOTEURS'

OW201321 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Shakov commentary]

[Excerpts] The United States is waging an undeclared war against the Afghan people from Pakistani territory. The United States has built a number of bases in Pakistan where it has trained murderers and saboteurs and sent them to Afghanistan. Participating in such sabotage activities are not only American instructors but also military experts from NATO countries, Japan, and China.

What has caused concern among people in many Asian countries is not only U.S. imperialists' provocative conspiracies but the fact that the American militaristic policy has received support from some Asian personages. Alleging that there is a so-called threat from the Soviet Union, those personages have participated in the undeclared war against the Afghan people, have helped Pakistan militarize itself, including assistance rendered to Pakistan in building a nuclear arsenal, and have armed bandits entrenched in some Asian countries. Such sabotage activities have aroused great indignation among people of various circles in Asia. They call for turning the whole Continent of Asia and the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries fully support this just demand. The Soviet Union has proved itself with deeds to be faithful to the peace of the world as well as the ideal of cooperation among the Asian people. The efforts being made by the Soviet Union to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone has proved this point.

MOSCOW REVIEWS SOVIET-JAPANESE RELATIONS IN 1984

OW230845 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Georgiyev commentary: "Soviet-Japanese Relations in 1984 in Review"]

[Excerpts] 1984 is about to end. As the year winds up, people usually think of what the year has brought them. This naturally also applies to Soviet-Japanese relations.

At the outset of 1984, bilateral relations were quite cool due to reasons which were by no means attributable to the Soviet side. Political contacts were extremely limited and of a low level.

Because the Japanese side imposed so-called sanctions, trade volume between the Soviet Union and Japan had dropped considerably. Unfriendly anti-Soviet propaganda campaigns of all sorts had been launched in Japan and marred the atmosphere in bilateral relations.

It was often said in Japan then that never before had Japanese-Soviet relations dropped to such a low level and that they should not be allowed to drop any further. This evaluation may sound very pessimistic but, at the same time, it proved that there was a deepening perception that any further deterioration in Soviet-Japanese relations would not benefit the Japanese people.

Today we can say that at least some progress has been made in the work of creating a more desirable atmosphere in Soviet-Japanese relations. This progress was made, first of all, as a result of the efforts of the Soviet Union, which invariably called for good-neighborly relations and reciprocal cooperation with Japan.

Before anything else it should be stressed that political dialogue between the two countries has become active. The most important developments in this area were the visit to Japan by a powerful Supreme Soviet delegation led by Politburo member Kunayev of the CPSU Central Committee, the New Delhi talks between Council of Ministers Chairman Tikhonov and Prime Minister Nakasone, and the New York talks between the foreign ministers of the two countries.

The talks held in the past few months between representatives of the Soviet leadership and prominent Japanese statesmen, politicians, and a business leaders were also of great significance.

In the process of these contacts, the two sides invariably expressed their desire for improved relations between the two countries, the keeping of peace, and an end to the arms buildup, particularly the nuclear arms buildup.

A significant step was also taken in the activation of trade and economic exchanges. A Japanese-Soviet joint economic committee meeting was held for the first time after an interruption of more than 5 years. At the meeting, talks were held on fuel, transport, nonferrous metals, chemical industry, and other sectors, thus preparing the conditions for drawing up joint projects.

The question arises: Were the achievements made in the direction of improving Soviet-Japanese relations in 1984 significant or insignificant? It would be improper to give a one-sided answer to this question. It is possible to say that the achievements were significant as compared with those made in previous years; at the same time, they were too insignificant to speak of in terms of improving bilateral relations on an adequate basis.

Frankly speaking, had it not been for negative factors that can be found in Japanese policies, the progress in this direction would have been much quicker. Japan is being drawn more and more deeply into the anti-Soviet global strategy of the United States. Japan is building up its military power under the pretext of the fictitious Soviet threat and launching unfriendly propaganda campaigns against the Soviet Union, including the unlawful territorial demand campaign.

The fact that Japan refuses to examine the constructive measures proposed by the Soviet side also hampers the improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations. Among them are the proposal for concluding an agreement of good-neighborliness and cooperation and one calling for discussing confidence-building measures in the Far East between the two countries or with the addition of some other countries concerned.

In addition, the Soviet Union proposed to Japan to exchange views on the conclusion of an agreement obliging the Soviet side not to use nuclear weapons against Japan and making Japan duty bound to strictly adhere to the three non-nuclear principles, which it declared for itself. The Soviet Union also manifested its readiness to conclude an intergovernmental agreement on principles of economic cooperation and to draw up long-term plans for this cooperation.

All these proposals, put forward at various times, still stand today.

Needless to say, the meetings and contacts made in 1984 have favorably affected the overall climate in Soviet-Japanese relations. However, it is too early to talk about a drastic improvement in relations.

It is hoped that concrete steps will be taken in the coming year to realize the desired development toward a better future for the peoples of the two countries. The Soviet Union is ready to make the necessary concessions in this direction.

TASS NOTES MILITARY BUILDUP ON IWO JIMA

LD202136 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo December 20 TASS -- The Iwo Jima island, which is located in the Pacific Ocean 1,200 kilometres south from Tokyo, is turning into an unsinkable aircraft carrier. Combat actions, which are usually made by plans, based on aircraft carriers, are being tested in the course of large-scale exercises of Japanese F-4 Phantom jet fighter planes. The Japan Defence Agency intends to continue expanding the proportions of exercises of supersonic fighter planes, night time exercises will also be held on a routine basis.

Long-range radio communication specialists have set a firm foot on the island, along with military pilots. Those specialists, contrary to parliament's decisions on the peaceful uses of outer space, participate in the establishment of military artificial satellite communication stations. Stations will link Tokyo with Iwo Jima with the help of the Sakura-2 satellite.

The construction of a big strategic complex of the air force is also under construction on the island. Plans are being drawn up for establishing there a multi-purpose naval complex. The main purpose of those projects, according to the press, will be to ensure joint operations of the U.S. and Japanese armed forces on international sea lanes in the region. Iwo Jima is thus being turned into an important link in the chain of the Pentagon's strategic bases in the Pacific.

JAPAN, U.S. SIGN DOCUMENT ON EMERGENCY COMBAT

LD270631 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo December 27 TASS -- A Japanese-U.S. document on joint combat operations of the two countries in "emergencies" and on further military cooperation between them has been signed in Tokyo. The document was drawn up in utmost secrecy. It was signed by Lieutenant General Keitaro Watanabe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Japanese armed forces, and Lieutenant General Edward Tixier, commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in Japan. The Japanese general characterised the new agreement as a milestone in Japanese-U.S. military cooperation and a "foundation" for the further expansion of Washington-Tokyo military cooperation. Despite the shroud of utmost secrecy over the contents of the document, some information about it was leaked to the Japanese press, which points out that it reflects the concept of the strategic division of responsibilities between Washington and Tokyo under which Japan is to assume a part of the U.S. police functions in the north western Pacific and to become, in the words of Prime Minister Nakasone, the Pentagon's "unsinkable aircraft-carrier."

USSR DEPUTY PREMIER MEETS DPRK'S KIM POK-SIN

SK240344 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Comrade Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Supply [committee name as heard], received Comrade Kim Pok-sin, vice premier of the DPRK State Administration Council and chairman of the Light Industry Committee. In their talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, they exchanged opinions on mutual cooperation. The talks were attended by Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union.

SOVIET PROPAGANDA GROUP VISITS DPRK 17-25 DEC

SK270547 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] As part of an exchange program between the CPSU and the WPK, a CPSU functionaries' delegation led by Comrade Zakharov, the first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, visited the DPRK from 17 to 25 December. The delegation gained an understanding of the WPK's experience in the propaganda field. The delegation was received by Comrade Ho Tam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee.

MPR'S BATMONH SENDS THANKS TO CHERNENKO

PM191552 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Dear Konstantin Ustinovich,

Allow me to express profound gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and yourself personally for the cordial congratulations and best wishes in connection with my election to the post of chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural.

It is with profound satisfaction that I would like to note the steady consolidation of the traditional bonds of militant alliance and close all-round cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples, which is an effective factor in the dynamic ongoing development of Mongolia along the path of socialism. Broad new prospects for further deepening and expanding our fraternal mutual relations are opened up by the results of the recent Mongolian-Soviet summit meeting.

The MPRP and the Mongolian Government will continue to exert every effort to strengthen to the utmost the Leninist friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and to develop the whole complex of multifacted cooperation between Mongolia and the USSR for the sake of socialism and communism and in the interests of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

With all my heart I wish you, dear Konstantin Ustinovich, and the entire Soviet people great new successes in communist building and in the struggle to ensure a lasting peace on earth and to avert the threat of nuclear war.

J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural

MPR'S SODNOM THANKS TIKHONOV FOR CONGRATULATIONS

[191538 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Highly esteemed Nikolay Aleksandrovich,

Allow me to express profound gratitude to you and the USSR Council of Ministers for the congratulations and good wishes on my appointment as chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

We are firmly convinced that fraternal Mongolian-Soviet relations will continue to develop steadily and deepen in the interests of building socialism and communism in our countries and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries.

I would like to take this opportunity to wholeheartedly wish you, highly esteemed Nikolay Aleksandrovich, good health and great new successes in your fruitful activity for the good of communist building in the USSR and for the sake of the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy, and the people's social progress.

D. Sodnom, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers

REAGAN 'CONFIRMS' UNDECLARED DRA WAR TO CONTINUE

LD270025 Moscow World Service in English 0200 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] President Reagan has actually confirmed the fact that the United States will continue the undeclared war against Afghanistan. The statement of the head of the White House leaves no doubt that terrorists sent into Afghanistan will be supplied with arms and money. The United States budget for the current fiscal year alone assigned 250 million dollars on aid to the bandits for killing Afghan civilians and destroying mosques, schools, and bridges. Reagan's statement contained anti-Soviet attacks and intentionally distorted the fact that the limited Soviet Army contingent was in Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government to help repel foreign armed interference.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF PDPA FORMATION CELEBRATED

'Gala' Meeting Held

LD261257 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Kabul December 26 TASS -- Kabul's party organization has held a gala meeting here to mark the 20th anniversary of the formation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Mahmud Barialay, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, addressing the meeting, said that the PDPA is the party of the working class and all working people of Afghanistan, the political vanguard of all patriotic forces in the country. The party is celebrating its jubilee in the situation of keen struggle for implementing the vital aims and tasks of the April Revolution, he stressed.

Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the PDPA Central Committee, secretary of the Kabul City Committee Abdul Zohur Razmju pointed out in his report that Kabul working people, guided by the PDPA, accomplished great successes in all spheres of life during the post-revolutionary period. More than 132,000 Kabul residents completed literacy courses. The party and the government regard as their major task concern for the rising generation. 15 kindergartens for 1,200 children were built in Kabul after the revolution. All in all, the city now has 70 kindergartens attended by more than 7,000 kids. Housing construction has acquired an enormous scale. After the revolution, more than 2,000 Kabul families moved into new well-appointed flats. This graphically reflects the concern of the PDPA and the revolutionary Government of Afghanistan for ordinary working people, 'Abdul Zohur Razmju stressed.

PRAVDA Reports Anniversary

PM271126 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 December in its First Edition publishes on page 4 under the heading "In Labor and in Battle; on the 20th Anniversary of the Foundation of the PDPA" a 1,800-word Kabul, December dispatch by own correspondent V. Baykov.

The first part of Baykov's dispatch describes meetings with PDPA members and veterans and the effect of socioeconomic changes in the DRA since the 1978 revolution. Baykov notes that "the republic's working people are celebrating the 20th anniversary of the PDPA's foundation primarily with labor successes" and, having cited a few examples of these successes, continues.

"The natural consequence of the implementation of measures in the working people's interests has been the growth of trust in the party and the swelling of the PDPA's ranks. In the 6 years since the revolution, despite all the ordeals and difficulties, despite the losses in the struggle against the counterrevolution, the party's numbers have increased from 15,000 to 120,000 members and candidates.

"At the present stage of development of the Afghan revolution, the PDPA is promoting the consolidation of the unity of the party and people as the most topical and important watchword. It pervades all the most important party documents and is contained in the speeches and statements by the country's leaders.

"Addressing the First National Conference of the PDPA (1982), Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, said: 'The basis of Afghanistan's new revolutionary sociopolitical system and its leading and guiding force is the PDPA. It is armed with progressive revolutionary theory and units and expresses the interests of the country's workers, peasants, and all working people. It is the most organized, ideologically cohesive, progressive detachment of our society.'

"The PDPA today is also a fighting party. Over 60 percent of its members are in the Army, Sarandoy (people's militia), and volunteer detachments and take a direct part in the struggle against the counterrevolution."

At night in Kabul, Baykov continues, "the situation demands heightened vigilance, because the intrigues of subversive and terrorist groups are continuing. In an access of frenzied malice against the power of the people and sensing that the ground is slipping from under it, the counterrevolution is prepared to commit any bloody crime."

Noting that the recent PDPA Central Committee plenum stated that "the revolutionary authorities are not only struggling against gangs of internal class enemies," Baykov describes the "broad imperialist plot headed by the United States." "Imperialist interference in the DRA's internal affairs is constantly increasing," he asserts. "The counterrevolutionary forces are being given considerable financial and military-technical aid which already totals from $0.8 billion to $1 billion a year. The further cohesion of Afghanistan's revolutionary-democratic and patriotic forces and the mobilization of the people and state resources to defeat the armed counterrevolution are the main avenues in the party's activity."

Finally Baykov quotes Muhammad Yunus, a member of a volunteer detachment recently returned from the "border regions":

"'We took many trophies,' Muhammad Yunus, a fighter in the detachment, says. 'Weapons seized from the dushmans were produced in the United States, Britain, West Germany, and other countries. International imperialism headed by the United States would like to reverse history and gain the right to dispose of our people's fate. However, let Washington and all those who follow in its wake keep firmly in mind that they will not succeed in liquidating the gains of the April Revolution. We are prepared to defend our motherland and its freedom weapons in hand.'

"The PDPA, the vanguard of Afghanistan's working people, is maturing and strengthening in selfless labor and persistent struggle."

Soviet-Afghan Conference Closes

LD260117 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1135 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 25 Dec (TASS) -- Marianna Arutyunova, professor at the Institute of Eastern Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said that the PDPA Central Committee, in stepping up its activities on the international scene, accords great importance to broadening contacts with fraternal parties in the socialist countries. She spoke today at the closing session of a conference dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the founding of the PDPA. Historians from the USSR and Afghanistan have been taking part in the work of the conference. The opening of the conference was attended by the DRA's ambassador Habib Mangal.

The scholar noted that recently these contacts have become considerably broader and that their political and ideological content has been enriched. According to official figures the PDPA maintains close links with 52 communist, workers and popular-democratic movements and organizations around the world, she said. Contacts with several non-aligned countries' ruling parties are becoming more active. Arutyunova stressed that revolutionary Afghanistan has the Soviet Union, the states of the socialist community, and many nonaligned countries on its side.

Fruitful and successful cooperation between scholars in the USSR and the DRA was described at the conference by the chief learned secretary of the Afghan Academy of Sciences Abdul Sam'i Ghaffari and the head of the Afghan delegation 'Ali Muhammad Zuhama. The visitors from the DRA noted the help given by Soviet counterparts in establishing science in their country and the variety of scientific links.

CIA 'SUBVERSIVE PROPAGANDA' ON INDIA CRITICIZED

BK241401 Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Aleksey Mitrov commentary]

[Text] Indian experts studying the nature and forms of U.S. subversive propaganda against India have drawn attention to the fact that on the second floor of the residence of the American consulate general in Madras three American offices -- the Central Intelligence Agency, the American news agency USIS, and Voice of America -- are closely located. This proximity has many implications. The task of planning, coordinating, and directing the subversive propaganda in Third World countries such as India has been assigned to these offices.

Scholars of the Indian School of Social Sciences have mentioned in their book how the Central Intelligence Agency, USIS, and Voice of America cooperate closely with one another. The book mentions that American journalists based in India know the address very well -- Post Box 1847, Manila, Philippines. They send special reports to this address that will not be published in their newspapers. The so-called reports of American journalists from post boxes located in foreign countries are deposited in the National Foreign Information Evaluation Center under the American Central Intelligence Agency in Langley. After necessary information is culled out for spying, the rest of these reports are returned to the foreign-based USIS branches. Definitely, along with these returned reports, the USIS employees are given guidelines as to how they can best utilize special information for subversive purposes. The Central Intelligence Agency publishes reports received from Langley experts in newspapers, and Voice of America cites these newspapers in its programs. This is how the vast propaganda machine of the United States functions. It has been waging a real war of subversion against those non-aligned nations whose policies are not liked by the American Government for one reason or another.

Since the formation of Rajiv Gandhi's government in India, many materials concerning India have been published in American newspapers. Keeping this in mind, the nature and the objective of the U.S. official propaganda can be understood. We would like to present an example of this propaganda.

Analyzing the tragic incidents that occurred in India in the early days of last month, THE WASHINGTON POST wrote that India has existed as a free nation with the present boundaries for less than 40 years. No American citizen will be prepared to take the present boundaries for granted. This statement was not directed at American citizens as pretended by the newspaper. The evidence to support this is another statement published in the newspaper to the effect that the question whether or not the Punjab should be a self-reliant state is not one that King Solomon could have solved with confidence. At a time when Punjab separatists settled in the United States were indulging in massive anti-Indian demonstrations during those woeful days for India, American news agencies, radio, and television presented provocative statements about Punjab extremists. It seemed as though all this provocative propaganda was continuing according to Kirkpatrick and Brahmaputra schemes. It is known that the aim of these schemes prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency is to destabilize the situation and to balkanize India.

Some time ago, a U.S. State Department report that throws more light on the sources of malicious anti-Indian propaganda in the United States was made public. The report, prepared just 8 weeks before the sad incident in Delhi, attempted to predict "what would happen in India if the death of Indira Gandhi were to occur before parliamentary elections." Presenting their ambition in the form of truth the authors predicted that there would be political instability in India for a long time. In this context it is worth mentioning that there is a striking coherence between the reports published in American newspapers after the gruesome assassination of Indira Gandhi and the prediction of the American State Department.

THE NEW YORK TIMES writes that much depends upon events in India before the elections. A new wave of communal violence could complicate the situation and its ill effects cannot be predicted. The U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT -- a magazine very close to the U.S. State Department -- says India cannot escape new bloodshed and polarization of power. It is not difficult to understand for whom in India these imaginary and provocative statements were meant. They were meant for the extremist elements of separatist and communal forces.

The American newspapers also tried to tarnish the foreign policy of India. The editorial article of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL -- a mouthpiece of the American financial and business circles -- openly expressed dissatisfaction at the support India gives to the national freedom movements in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The American newspapers spare nothing to present India as a potential aggressor. THE BOSTON GLOBE wrote that there is fear not only of India's bloody riots but also of India's military action against Pakistan. The newspaper went a step further in writing that these activities are necessary for India to thrust the responsibility for its own problems onto other countries and to divert attention from domestic problems. The conclusion drawn by THE BOSTON GLOBE from the situation it concocts has many implications. It wrote that if such a situation is created, the United States will be pressured to help Pakistan immediately. These provocative statements are not new.

Earlier, the American Central Intelligence Agency prepared a report on a possible Indian preemptive air attack on Pakistani atomic installations. The U.S. envoy Deane Hinton announced that if India attacks Pakistan, the United States will not remain neutral. At last, President Reagan offered to provide a nuclear umbrella to Pakistan. Such provocative attempts to continue to make the situation in the subcontinent more and more delicate. The desire to malign India in the eyes of the world is quite clear in the American propaganda.

PRAVDA REPORTS 'UNREST' AT PRK-THAI BORDER

PM241642 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Unrest on the Border"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Dec -- The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] is reliably defending the country's freedom and independence, SPK reports. It notes in its report that attempts by reaction to create a major espionage and subversion center in the PRK's border regions have recently been thwarted as a result of determined and skillful actions by KPRA units and subunits. In so doing they seized a large quantity of weapons and military equipment and hardware and took hundreds of bandits prisoner. One of them, (Chon Chkhuon), is a former member of a Pol Pot grouping.

He reported that Pol Pot supporters infiltrating Kampuchea are terrorizing the population of border regions and are engaging in robbery and violence. Kampuchean civilians are being forcibly driven into Thailand, where they are forced to join armed formations and made to work on bases. By this means the counterrevolutionaries are trying to replenish their ranks.

As related by (Chon Chkhuon), most ordinary members of the Pol Pot groupings do not believe victory over the people's revolutionary power is possible and are aware of the utter gravity of the crimes committed by the Pol Pot ringleaders against Kampuchea. However, they cannot openly show their reluctance to take part in the struggle against Kampuchea. Death awaits those who dare to refuse to perform orders to carry out subversive acts on PRK territory or, worse still, attempts to surrender to the people's power.

INDOCHINA SUPPORT GROUP DISCUSSES DOLGIKH TOUR

OW221423 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Dear Friends: On 18 December, the Soviet Committee for Support of the People of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea held a meeting in Moscow on the recent visits to the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Dolgikh, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade Glazunov, member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Committee for Support of the People of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, and a delegation member, addressed the participants. He described his impressions of the visits to the Indochinese countries. He stressed:

[Begin Glazunov recording in Russian fading into Vietnamese translation] The visits proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and ardent fraternity. Where our delegation went, it was warmly and sincerely welcomed. I particularly remember our meetings in Vietnam during our visits to such joint Soviet-Vietnamese projects such as the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Plant, the Vung Tau Oil-Gas Joint Venture enterprise, and other installations. In our discussions with Vietnamese workers, peasants, and intellectuals, we could see for ourselves the steadfast friendship between our two peoples. [end recording]

At a meeting held in the SRV, Comrade Dolgikh said: That friendship originates from the October Revolution ideologies, our two parties' loyalty to the Marxist-Leninist ideals, (?the identical nature of the objectives) [words indistinct] of our two peoples. Our committee, and the Soviet people as a whole, have spared no effort and energy to consolidate the friendship (?between our two peoples).

Comrade Matsyavichyus, committee chairman and AUCCTU secretary, expressed his view at the meeting. He said:

[Begin Matsyavichyus recording in Russian fading into Vietnamese translation] During the course of the Indochina visits, there were meetings between Comrade Dolgikh and Comrades Le Duan, Kaysone Phomvihan, and Heng Samrin. A determination to continue to develop the (?all-round relations among the fraternal countries) was expressed at those meetings. The Soviet people have always remained united with the working people of the fraternal Indochinese countries, who have been helping one another in building the foundations of socialism and defending the fruits of their revolutions. Exchanging experiences on building a new life and coordinating activities in the international arena has become the criteria in the mutual relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. We are bound together by the common objective, namely, preserving peace on the planet, (?which is consistent) with the ideal of communism and progress.

The visits to the fraternal Indochinese countries by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, and the documents summing up its visits, has given added vitality to our committee's activities. For the immediate future, [words indistinct] and we are ready to accomplish [words indistinct] [end recording].

At the session of the committee's Central Committee, discussions were held on activities to continue expansion of the relations between the Soviet people and mass organizations and the fraternal Indochinese countries as well as the major guidelines for the committee's activities.

POLISH DELEGATION ATTENDS USTINOV FUNERAL

LD231955 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] Inhabitants of Moscow have been paying homage to Marshal of the Soviet Union and Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov. The coffin containing the marshal's remains has been placed in the Hall of Columns in the House of Unions. The Polish Ministry of National Defense delegation, led by Florian Siwicki, arrived in Moscow and placed a wreath from the soldiers of the Polish People's Army. It also paid homage by posting the guard of honor.

Delegation Meets Sokolov

LD261815 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] The Polish military delegation participating in the funeral ceremonies for Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov has had a meeting with leading officials of the Soviet Defense Ministry. Taking part in the meeting was Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Sergey Sokolov. Issues connected with strengthening the brotherhood-in-arms of the Polish and Soviet Armed Forces were discussed.

SUPREME SOVIET GREETS, AWARDS POLAND'S JABLONSKI

LD262303 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent a telegram of greetings to Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, on the occasion of his 70th birthday. The telegram expresses wishes for good health and for success in his activity for the good of socialist Poland in the interests of the continued strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

By order of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Jablonski has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution.

ALIYEV, BULGARIA'S BOZHINOV HOLD ECONOMIC TALKS

LD262032 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin today Comrade Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is in the USSR on a short visit. Questions of Soviet-Bulgarian economic cooperation were examined.

VOROTNIKOV RECEIVES BULGARIAN ENVOY 13 DEC

PM201120 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception of Ambassador"]

[Text] On 13 December, V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, received Bulgarian Ambassador to the USSR D. Zhulev. A conversation took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

BULGARIAN-SOVIET TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN MOSCOW

AU212038 Sofia BTA in English 1908 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, December 21 (BTA correspondent) -- Next year the reciprocal trade between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union will exceed 12 billion, 200 million rubles. This sum is envisaged in the 1985 reciprocal trade protocol, signed today in Moscow by the foreign trade ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R., Mr Khristo Khristov and Mr Nikolay Patolichev.

The Soviet Union is continuing to be Bulgaria's major trading partner, as it accounts for some 57 per cent of her international turnover. Despite her small territory and population, Bulgaria ranks third in the huge volume of Soviet foreign trade.

As against this year, the protocol envisages a 600 million ruble increase in reciprocal trade. In terms of the whole five-year plan period, it is due to reach 52 billion rubles, which is about 80 per cent more than the previous five-year period.

The document signed provides for not only a rise in Bulgarian exports, but also for an improvement of its structure. The fastest growing sphere is the export of computing equipment (by some 11 per cent) and of robots (by some 68 per cent). Next year, too, Bulgaria will remain the largest Soviet supplier of electric and I.C.E. [internal combustion engine] trucks, rope and chain hoists, etc. A considerable increase is due in the volume of exported agricultural machines and machine tools and hydraulic devices.

Soviet imports will persist in meeting Bulgaria's basic needs of petroleum, natural gas, electric power, coal, coke, ores and concentrates, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, timber, cellulose and paper. The import of agricultural machines and machine tools is on the increase, as is that of transport vehicles and whole projects of power generation, chemical industry, metallurgy and other economic branches.

The list of Soviet consumer goods to be imported in Bulgaria includes 34,000 motor cars, of which 18,000 Ladas and 15,000 Moskviches. [as received] Besides, Bulgarian consumers will get 40,000 colour TV sets.

Moscow TV on Protocol

LD221552 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] A protocol on trade turnover between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria for 1985 was signed in Moscow. The document was signed by Comrade Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and Comrade Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade. Comrade Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, was present at the ceremony. The planned volume of trade will exceed R12 billion and will grow by 6 percent compared with the current year. Specialization and coordination of production will be further developed.

PRAVDA REPORTS CEAUSESCU-ZHIVKOV MEETING

PM271207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks in Bucharest"]

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Dec -- Talks have been held here between N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, and T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, who is in Romania on an official friendly visit.

The sides noted with satisfaction the fruitful results of mutually advantageous cooperation in the field of bilateral relations and within the framework of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact. They welcomed the agreement between the USSR and the United States to embark on new talks on the entire package of questions concerning nuclear and space arms.

Romania, N. Ceausescu said, pays special attention primarily to the consolidation of friendship and cooperation with neighboring socialist countries. It is firmly convinced that the consolidation of the socialist countries' cooperation and unity is a very important factor in successfully building a new society.

The aggressive policy of U.S. and NATO imperialist circles is dangerously exacerbating the political climate, T. Zhivkov said. Serious anxiety is being generated by their desire to disrupt military-strategic equilibruim and achieve military superiority over the socialist community countries. The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries propose a radical solution -- freezing Europe from medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. We are resolutely opposed to the use of space for military purposes.

SFRY LEADERS SEND THANKS FOR USSR GREETINGS

Djuranovic Messsage

LD212118 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which reads:

On behalf of the nations and nationalities of the SFRY, the SFRY Presidency, and on my own behalf, I cordially thank the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers for their congratulations on the occasion of our national holiday, Republic Day. I express the conviction that successful development of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY, based on jointly established principles, is in keeping with the vital interests of the peoples of our two socialist countries and contributes to mutual understanding and cooperation on an equal basis in the world.

Planinc Message to Tikhonov

LD212128 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, has sent a telegram to Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The telegram reads:

Respected Comrade Tikhonov: I express sincere gratitude for the cordial congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of Republic Day, the national holiday of the SFRY. I share your conviction that Yugoslav-Soviet relations and comprehensive cooperation will continue to develop successfully on the basis of jointly established principles and in the interests of the peoples of our countries and of peace and socialism throughout the world.

PATOLICHEV HOLDS TALKS WITH SFRY'S SREBIC

PM211019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] B. Srebric [vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council] had talks with N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. M. Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks.

USSR, SFRY SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1985

LD220153 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2156 GMT 21 Dec 84

[From Novosti newscast]

[Text] A protocol on trade between the USSR and Yugoslavia in 1985 has been signed in Moscow. It provides for reciprocal deliveries of machinery, equipment, raw materials, and foodstuffs and for further development of economic and technical cooperation in the production coordination sphere. The protocol is aimed at further expanding and deepening the mutually advantageous trade cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia. [Belgrade TANJUG in English at 1409 GMT on 21 December transmits a report on the protocol which notes: "The protocol sets the total volume of next year's trade between the two countries at 6.4 billion dollars, which is a 7 per cent increase over this year's volume. If certain contracts currently under negotiation materialize, trade will exceed 7 billion dollars."]

SFRY MILITARY ATTACHE HOSTS FRIENDLY MEETING

PM201445 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Dec 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Occasion of the Holiday"]

[Text] Colonel M. Popovic, military, naval, and air force attache at the SFRY Embassy in the USSR, organized a friendly meeting 19 December to mark the day of the Yugoslav People's Army.

The meeting was attended by Admiral of the Fleet N.I. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the Navy; generals, admirals, and officers of the USSR Armed Forces; and representatives of the public.

Military, naval, and air force attaches from the embassies of a number of foreign countries in the USSR were also present.

SOVIET-HUNGARIAN COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

PM211049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] Budapest, 19 Dec -- A routine session of the Soviet-Hungarian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation has been held here. Chief attention was devoted to the elaboration of practical measures to fulfill the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference, as well as the accords reached at the November 1984 talks between the Soviet and Hungarian heads of government.

Proposals were approved for the further development of economic, scientific, and technical ties in the sphere of producing output in the fields of motor vehicle building, tractor and agricultural machine building, and the petroleum and oil-refining industry essential for the Soviet and Hungarian national economies. Corresponding decisions were considered and adopted on questions relating to shipments of foreign trade freight and on the construction of a number of major projects in Hungary with the USSR's participation.

The Soviet delegation was headed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Hungarian delegation was headed by J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

N.V. Talyzin was received by G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and F. Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS SOVIET-HUNGARIAN FRIENDSHIP

PM271006 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[B. Rodionov article: "Reliable Foundations"]

[Excerpt] The Hungarian people have managed to put their freedom, won at a high price, to proper use. Marking the 40th anniversary of its liberation, Hungary today, despite all problems and difficulties, is a successfully developing country, an equal and respected member of the socialist community, and a state which enjoys solid international prestige.

The concern the MSZMP and its leadership headed by Janos Kadar display in developing our friendship, which was forged in harsh trails, give the Soviet people profound satisfaction. "It is especially important to deepen Hungarian-Soviet friendship and to further enrich the cooperation between our two countries and peoples," the MSZMP Central Committee theses for the upcoming 13th party congress note.

Political cooperation between our countries has intensified, with close collaboration between the CPSU and the MSZMP and between their central committee's as its nucleus. Having experienced the full extent of the burdens and horrors of war, our peoples fully support the socialist community's concerted course aimed at the improvement of the international situation. During Hungarian Premier Comrade G. Lazar's recent visit to Moscow, both sides' determination to continue to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community states, their economic and defense might, and their collaboration within the framework of the Warsaw Pact was reaffirmed in his conversations and talks with Comrades K.U. Chernenko and N.A. Tikhonov.

The level of economic relations between our two countries is convincingly illustrated by the document signed in Moscow a week ago -- the protocol on commodity turnover for 1985. The total volume of Soviet-Hungarian trade will exceed R9 billion in the coming year. The range of goods to be supplied includes modern machine-building goods, Soviet and Hungarian computer equipment, raw materials, fuel, and consumer goods. The Hungarian side will take part in the modernization and reconstruction of the Likino Bus Plant, the Leninskiy Komsomol Motor Vehicle Plant, and a number of light and food industry enterprises. Soviet technical assistance in the construction of the Paks Nuclear Power Station and other Hungarian projects will be continued. Economic cooperation is helping our countries today to implement major national economic programs and resolve key tasks of economic strategy.

FURTHER REPORTS, COMMENT ON TIKHONOV TURKEY VISIT

Ozal Dinner Speech

PM271220 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech delivered by Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal at 25 December Ankara dinner in honor of Tikhonov; under the general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] To begin my speech, T. Ozal said, I would like to express satisfaction at the visit by the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers to Turkey. I am sincerely confident that it will promote the further development of Turkish-Soviet relations.

Esteemed Chairman, I retained pleasant impressions from my meeting with you in Moscow early this year. The development of Turkish-Soviet relations since our meeting shows that you, esteemed Chairman, have made a great contribution to that development.

We are confident that the progress achieved in the last 20 years in friendly ties and cooperation between us benefits not only Turkey and the USSR, but peace in our region and throughout the world.

The Turkish Government attaches great significance to its ties with the USSR and advocates the preservation of stability in good-neighborly Turkish-Soviet relations, regardless of changes in the international situation.

This should set an example for relations between countries with different socioeconomic systems.

Our government, T. Ozal went on, is filled with determination to give new scope to trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual advantage. In this connection we note with satisfaction that the accords achieved during our Moscow meeting made it possible to sign concrete agreements that are being implemented. The agreement on deliveries of Soviet natural gas to Turkey and the trade protocol for 1985 were an important step in the development of Turkish-Soviet economic cooperation. We hope they will speed up the realization of the significant reserves our countries have in the sphere of bilateral trade.

The long-term programs on economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation planned for signing during this visit are important documents that ensure broad new scope for our trade and economic relations.

The Soviet Union, our near neighbor, has major economic potential. Turkey, which is gathering speed in its economy and in its economic ties, believes in the mutual benefits of trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, cooperation built on a long-term footing.

We wish to develop contacts in the cultural sphere too, where we have good traditions. The cultural exchange program for 1985-1986 will promote this.

We feel profound concern, the prime minister went on, at the increased complexity of West-East relations. In this connection we greeted with great satisfaction the decision by the USSR and the United States to commence talks in Geneva. We hope the talks will promote positive changes in West-East relations.

Turkey advocates the attainment of concrete accords at the Stockholm conference, which would help to strengthen security in Europe.

Turkey pursues the goal of continuing and developing friendly relations and cooperation with all states, and first and foremost with its neighbors. Within this framework we devote great attention to the development of Turkish-Soviet relations in an atmosphere of peace, trust, and cooperation.

Our country adheres to the same approach in its relations with other neighboring states.

The prime minister then touched on Turkey's relations with Greece and set forth the well-known Turkish position on the Cyprus question.

The Near East region, with which we are linked by history and culture, T. Ozal said, is still an arena of conflicts and tension. This is a source of concern for us. As we have stressed repeatedly, the Palestinian question is at the basis of the Near East conflict. In order to preserve peace and tranquillity in the region, it is necessary to focus all efforts on settling that question in accordance with the wishes of the Palestinian people and in the light of their legitimate rights. That is why Israel's negative position is still the biggest obstacle in this matter. I would like to stress that we regard as positive the UN General Assembly's conclusion on the need to convene an international conference with a view to settling the Near East problem.

The dangerous situation in the Near East has affected Lebanon profoundly. We regard the steps that have now been taken to ensure the country's unity as very important for its future. In this connection I would like to stress once again that Turkey attaches great significance to Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity and believes in the need for the speediest withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Lebanese lands.

Turkey feels great concern about the conflict between Iran and Iraq, which has been going on for more than 4 years. From the very beginning of the conflict our country has pursued a policy of strict neutrality and resolutely advocates its speedy, just settlement.

In conclusion, the prime minister said:

Your visit, esteemed chairman, gives us the opportunity to exchange productive and constructive opinions on questions of Soviet-Turkish relations as well as on international problems. We acknowledge the importance of holding such exchanges regularly. We are satisfied to find that our views on many questions are similar. It is our wish that your visit makes a contribution to the cause of further developing trust, cooperation, and friendship between Turkey and the USSR.

T. Ozal proposed a toast to the health of K.U. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the health of N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the prosperity and happiness of the peoples of the neighboring Soviet Union, and to the further development of relations between Turkey and the USSR.

N.A. Tikhonov delivered a reply speech.

Tikhonov Dinner Speech

PM271135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech delivered by N.A. Tikhonov at 25 December Ankara dinner under the general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Prime Minister! Ladies and Gentlemen! Comrades!

Permit me to express gratitude for the hospitality and for your kind words, Mr Prime Minister, about our country and its people.

We are pleased to note that the talks that began today are taking place in an atmosphere of goodwill and the mutual desire to understand one another better and to outline ways of advancing Soviet-Turkish relations and developing cooperation between the two countries in the coming years.

Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Turkish Republic has ancient traditions. Its foundations were laid more than 6 decades ago, when the Turkish people were waging an anti-imperialist struggle for national independence, and Russia's working people for the strengthening of their own young socialist state, the world's first, born in the revolution.

The Treaty of Friendship and Fraternity concluded in 1921 was a vivid expression of the new type of interstate relations based on the peoples' equality. It was an unforgettable event in our states' history.

Although in the years that have passed since then Soviet-Turkish relations have known both sunny and cloudy days, our joint historical experience confirms that the long-term interests of the two countries' peoples and their desire to live in conditions of peace and security are best served by good-neighborliness and mutual respect.

The Soviet Union constantly strives to develop relations with Turkey in accordance with the traditions that go back to the times of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and Kemal Ataturk. We are resolutely in favor of the border between our two countries always being a border of peace and good-neighborliness.

The 1972 declaration and the 1978 political document have played and continue to play a positive role in Soviet-Turkish relations.

The talks that you and I began today, Mr Prime Minister, the agreement signed recently on natural gas deliveries from the USSR to Turkey, and the forthcoming signing of new documents on developing economic and trade ties give us grounds to say that new opportunities are opening up for Soviet-Turkish cooperation, opportunities that stretch beyond the present century.

The next centruy, the 21st, is not far off, and it is very important to begin now to do everything possible to enter the third millenium under the sign of lasting peace.

Yet the current international situation cannot but cause serious concern. This applies particularly to the situation on the European Continent. The USSR cannot be indifferent to what happens there, and nor, it seems to us, can Turkey. Both our countries, this is a unique feature they share, belong simultaneously to Asia and to Europe.

Unfortunately, in the last few years serious damage has been done to the cause of European security and the detente process. Obstacles have begun to be heaped up in the path of the development of equal political and economic relations between states, and the threat of war has increased substantially.

This is not happening through the fault of the USSR and its allies. We gave a clear warning of the consequences that the siting of new American missiles in Western Europe would entail. We pointed out that we will not allow those who count on military superiority to achieve it.

And that is what has happened. The Pershings and cruise missiles did not add to the security of the United States or of the countries that accepted the new nuclear weapons, nor will they do so. On the contrary, the general situation in Europe is becoming increasingly explosive.

Do real possibilities exist for a turn to the better in European affairs and in international relations in general? It is our profound conviction that such possibilities do exist. It is only necessary to make use of them.

First, it is necessary to renounce the course of the arms race on land, in the oceans, in the air and water, and in space, and to renounce the line of confrontation, the policy of outside interference in the internal affairs of peoples and sovereign states.

In the nuclear age there simply is no reasonable alterative to peaceful coexistence: This is the premise from which the Soviet leadership proceeds in its policy and in its actions in the international arena.

We are convinced that the world situation would be relaxed considerably if the other nuclear powers followed the Soviet Union's example and also pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The confidence the world so badly needs today would be strengthened. A powerful impetus would be given to the joint quest for a way out of the nuclear impasse. An important step would be taken in the cause of establishing certain norms of conduct for the nuclear powers, as has been proposed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The question of preventing the militarization of space has assumed its full importance on the agenda. It is not hard to see why. Unless a reliable barrier is erected against the emergence of weapons in space, the arms race in other salients will receive a new impetus and the threat of war will ultimately be sharply increased.

To prevent this turn of events and find the most radical solutions to the range of questions concerning nuclear and space armaments: That is the Soviet Union's firm intention as it approaches the new Soviet-American talks that it proposed.

It is up to our partners: If they display readiness, not simply in words, but in deeds, to seek mutually acceptable accords, a big step will be taken toward a peaceful future for the world.

We are prepared to collaborate honestly and constructively with all countries, big and small, to improve the situation in various parts of the world and to extinguish the smoking conflagrations and prevent new ones from flaring up.

The Soviet Union and Turkey cannot but be concerned about the events taking place in close proximity to their borders, in the Near East, where dangerous tensions persist.

The Soviet Union is for a just, all-embracing Near East settlement through the convocation of an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO.

We are for a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem on the basis of existing UN decisions, without outside interference, and with consideration for both communities' legitimate interests.

It is our conviction that other conflict situations, from the Mediterranean to southern Africa or Central America, should also be settled by peaceful means, by means of talks.

Despite the fact that the Soviet Union and Turkey belong to different groupings, real potential exists for their cooperation in various spheres.

We note with satisfaction that there are similar or even identical elements in the USSR's and Turkey's approaches to a number of regional problems. We differ on some other questions, but this is only an additional argument in favor of redoubling our efforts with a view to finding a common language on the vital problems of today.

I would like to express the hope that constructive collaboration between the Soviet Union and Turkey will be a substantial factor in the relaxation of European and international tension.

Permit me to propose a toast:

To the health of the Turkish head of government, Mr Turgut Ozal! To the health of the Turkish representatives present here! To the Turkish people's prosperity! To the further development and deepening of friendly good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Turkey! To the strengthening of peace throughout the world!

The speeches of N.A. Tikhonov and Turgut Ozal were heard with attention and greeted by applause. The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

USSR-Turkey Agreement Signed

LD262023 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The official visit to Turkey by Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, continues. Our special correspondent [not further identified here; identified in previous report as Aleksandr Zholkver]

Today, President Evren of the Turkish Republic received Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov. Comrade Tikhonov conveyed to the head of the Turkish state a greeting and good wishes from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, as well as an invitation on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for him to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union at a time convenient to both sides.

An exchange of views took place between Comrade Tikhonov and President Evren on questions related to Soviet-Turkish relations and international problems. Satisfaction was expressed on both sides over the stable development of relations between the USSR and Turkey, including in the economic sphere, and a mutual desire for developing and deepening them further in a spirit of neighborliness was confirmed.

During a discussion of international affairs, the sides agreed on the pressing necessity for everything possible to be done to change the development of the world situation for the better.

Today, there was a formal signing of a long-term program for the development of economic, trade, and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Turkey. The document was signed by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and Ozal, the Turkish prime minister. An agreement on trade turnover between the USSR and Turkey for 1986-89 and a program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and Turkey were also signed.

In a brief speech after the signing of the documents, Comrade Tikhonov said, in part:

[Begin Tikhonov recording] Simultaneously with the signing of these documents, we are expanding the basis of our relations as enshrined in legally binding treaties, reviewing what we have achieved, and setting tasks for the future. In doing so, we confirm our common desire not to stop at what has already been accomplished but to move forward to ensure the continuing stable and onward development of good-neighborly relations and cooperation between the USSR and Turkey. For all the differences in the economic and social systems of our states, we have a community of long-term interests that are not subject to changes brought about by short-term expediency. This community is based on geographical proximity, historical ties, and a mutual interest in trade, economic cooperation, and cultural exchange, and, most important, on the need to live in peace and friendship as good neighbors. This is of particular importance in the present international situation, which continues to be complex and tense.

We have every opportunity to move forward more energetically and to utilize the factor of neighborliness more fully. The documents signed today are the solid blocks on which the edifice of our relations is being erected. The Soviet Union, and I want to lay special stress on this, is in favor of making this edifice not just spacious and tall, but also quake-proof. For this reason, we must consolidate and develop everything positive that has been achieved in our relations. It is only on this path that we can implement the will of our peoples; only in this way can we make a specific contribution to the common cause of building a peaceful life on earth and of strengthening peace and security in our region. [applause] [end recording]

A speech was also made at the signing ceremony by Turgut Ozal, the Turkish prime minister. He said that the signed documents made it possible dynamically and on a long-term basis to develop relations with the Soviet Union, which possesses an enormous economic potential, to mutual advantage.

Visit Ends; Tikhonov Departs

LD271247 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] The official visit to Ankara of Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has ended. He was invited by Ozal, the Turkish prime minister. Today Comrade Tikhonov left Ankara for Moscow. At the airport he was seen off by Ozal, the head of the Turkish Government; Halefoglu, minister of foreign affairs; Alptemocin, minister of finance and customs; and other official figures.

The USSR and Turkish state flags were raised at the airport, and a guard of honor was mounted. The orchestra played the national anthem of the two countries. Comrade Tikhnov and Ozal reviewed the formation of Turkish soldiers.

Also today Comrade Tikhonov arrived in Moscow. At Vnukovo Airport he was met by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Polituro, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Antonov, Bodyul, Dymshits, Martynov, Marchuk, Ryabov, Talyzin, Shcherbina, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; and others.

Turkish Press on Visit

LD261347 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Ankara December 26 TASS -- The Turkish press devotes much attention to the official visit to Turkey of Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The influential newspaper MILLIYET describes the talks in Ankara between the heads of government of the two countries as a new stage in the development of all-round relations between the USSR and Turkey. "Soviet-Turkish economic cooperation," the newspaper underscores, "has brought about only positive results since the very first days of proclamation of the Turkish Republic, an evidence of which are the mills and factories built in our country with the Soviet Union's assistance." The Soviet-Turkish talks will, in the opinion of MILLIYET make a contribution to strengthening good-neighbourly relations and mutual understanding between the two states, will contribute to ensuring peace and security in the region and all over the world.

Touching upon the history of the development of Turkish-Soviet cooperation, the newspaper GUNES stresses that Soviet economic assistance and trade cooperation between the two countries have never been based on any time-serving considerations, but were conducted along the principles of equality, good-neighbourliness and mutual benefit.

The newspaper GUMHURIYET writes that Nikolay Tikhonov's visit to Turkey will contribute to a further development of fruitful ties between the two countries on a long-term basis and increasing the positive experience of mutual cooperation already accumulated by Turkey and the USSR.

Comparison of Tikhonov-Ozal Talks

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 27 December carries in its Morning Edition on pages 1 and 4 a TASS report on the talks between Turkish Prime Minister Ozal and USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Tikhonov under the general heading "On an Official Visit". The IZVESTIYA report has been compared with the Moscow TASS International Russian version published in the 26 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages G 2-3, revealing the following variations:

First paragraph, line one IZVESTIYA reads: ... began on 25 December (changing wording)

Penultimate paragraph, last two lines IZVESTIYA reads: Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side -- M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade; N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.S. Lavrov, USSR ambassador to Turkey; V.I. Vlasov and A.G. Serebryanyy, assistant to the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials;

On the Turkish side -- V. Halefoglu, foreign minister; A. Alptemocin, minister of finance and customs; O. Cankardes, Turkish ambassador to the USSR; (Yu.) Ozal, leader of the State Planning Organization attached to the prime minister's office; (E. Pakdemirli), minister of state and adviser to the prime minister on foreign trade and the treasury; and other officials.

The talks will be continued.... (supplying list of participants)

TASS CITES LE MONDE ON U.S. PRESSURE ON TURKEY

LD261759 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Paris December 26 TASS -- The newspaper LE MONDE writes that the United States is trying to bring pressure to bear on the Government of Turkey. This pressure LE MONDE goes on, quoting diplomatic sources, comes in the economic and military fields. The paper notes that the Turkish Government is firm on the issue of allowing the U.S.A. to use airfields in the east of Turkey for operations of the Rapid Deployment Force and carrying out military operations in the Persian Gulf area. Under no circumstances, LE MONDE emphasises, is Ankara going to make its territory available to the U.S. Armed Forces for preparing operations which surpass the framework of NATO activities.

TASS ON U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN EUROPE

LD261251 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Washington December 26 TASS -- The United States' West European allies have serious misgivings about the "star wars" program proposed by the Reagan administration and including plans to develop and deploy a comprehensive anti-missile defense with space-based elements. This is conceded by leading bourgeois newspapers and magazines in the United States, which on the whole support Reagan's plans for militarizing outer space.

THE WASHINGTON POST admitted in an editorial analyzing the results of recent talks between Prime Minister Thatcher and President Reagan that Britons and other West Europeans were asking a whole series of questions as regards the so-called strategic defense initiative, including its impact on the forthcoming Soviet-American talks on arms control. Playing up to the administration, the paper claimed that there were no unequivocal answers to those questions which, it said, required an indepth and prolonged study.

This is an obvious attempt to confuse things and mislead people in order to allay public concern, blunt protests, gain time for a crash militarization of outer space and confront mankind with a fait accompli. The answers to the questions asked by West Europeans are clear and well-known. First of all, the transfer of the arms race to outer space with a view to achieving military superiority over the USSR, which is precisely the aim of Washington's 'star wars' program, would mean a direct violation of the 1972 Soviet-American treaty of unlimited duration on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems. The renunciation of compliance with this most important treaty with a view to gaining a military advantage over the other side, as specialists, scientists and politicians on both sides of the Atlantic warn, would undermine the entire process of arms control and extremely complicate the search for mutually acceptable accords on curbing the arms race.

Besides, the militarization of outer space would lead to a new and steep spiral in the arms race and its transfer to a qualitatively new level that would be immeasurably more dangerous to the cause of peace, and would sharply increase the risk of outbreak of a nuclear war.

A no small share of the burden of funding it would go to rest on West European countries and spell further hardships to their economies and privations to millions of their inhabitants. [sentence as received]

The answer to West Europeans' concern about Washington regarding them as its nuclear hostages who could be sacrificed in the name of achieving the goal, proclaimed by Reagan, of eliminating socialism as a socio-political system is also unequivocal. The Pentagon's plans for militarizing outer space are further confirmation that American leaders meant what they said when they made public statements not so long ago, which aroused broad indignation, about the admissibility of fighting a "limited" nuclear war and the possibility of winning it. This is indicated also by the crash deployment of American first-strike weapons, Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, in Western Europe. The Pentagon is clearly bent on unleashing such a war in Europe in the hope of riding it out behind the space-based anti-missile "umbrella".

This is a futile hope. The Soviet Union has declared with full certainty on more than one occasion that it will not allow the existing rough strategic parity to be upset and will adopt all necessary measures to maintain it. Simultaneously, it is the USSR that has made an initiative, which has evoked broad response in the world, for preventing the militarization of outer space.

MOSCOW VIEWS NORWAY'S INVESTMENT IN NATO

LD262343 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 26 Dec 84

[From the "World Today" program]

[Text] Recently, the Norwegian Storting approved a resolution for the investment of 185 million crowns into the expansion of the NATO infrastructure in Norway. The funds in question will be used on storing heavy U.S. military equipment and on modernizing and expanding airports to receive planes with nuclear cargoes from the U.S. Air Force and NATO. Our observer writes:

The 185 million crowns are a new Norwegian contribution to the implementation of the U.S. and NATO war preparations. It is by no means the first contribution. In the last 5 years, Norway's total military construction has exceeded 5 billion crowns. For that reason, it is not strange that, on the basis of their military expenditure per inhabitant, the Norwegians took first place among NATO's non-nuclear states, dutifully obeying the orders of the North Atlantic leading circles. The United States is satisfied with Norway; even President Reagan himself praised it for its diligence. But despite this, even such exemplary faithfulness does not, in the opinion of the strategists beyond the ocean, safeguard the necessary speed of war preparations in the north. They are in a hurry, so they hurry that they are prepared to pay for the speed so far with their own money, without waiting for NATO's investments.

The United States has invested 100 million crowns into the modernization of the airports in Norway, and Canada has invested 85 million crowns. The Norwegian Government has approved these investments. Thus the pace is quickening and no money is being spared. In practice, this means that Norway is being linked more closely than before to the U.S. nuclear strategy and that the danger grows of using the country as a bridgehead for striking nuclear blows against the USSR and thus turning it into a target for counterblows. It may be noted, that, when calculating such blows, the Pentagon is not interested in the fates of people.

(?Rogers Miranda), who is an expert on the White House nuclear strategy and who has calculated the exchange of nuclear blows, writes: In such an exchange of blows, humans are disregarded as such. An odd case arises where the most important thing is never mentioned. The people in military targets, industrial establishments, or towns.

The Pentagon does not take human beings into account; this is probably because these are people who live on the European Continent far from the United States. For the Washington administratin and Pentagon it is an arena for military operations where they plan to wage a limited nuclear war, a plan that threatens to lead to a universal catastrophe. The war preparations by the United States and NATO in the North, among other places, strengthen the threat of such a catastrophe. Support for and participation in such preparations cannot promote the strengthening of anybody's security, including that of Norway.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY MALTA'S MINTOFF TO USSR

Mintoff Thanks Chernenko

LD221553 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 22 TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko has received a message of gratitude from Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta Dominic Mintoff. The message runs:

"I should like to express cordial and the most sincere gratitude for the excellent hospitality which was rendered to me and my delegation.

"I am confident that our visit to your great country will bring the desired results in our struggle for peace and security in the Mediterranean and in the world, and also in mutual cooperation between our two countries."

Soviet-Maltese Communique

PM211206 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 84 First Edition pp 1, 4

["Joint Soviet-Maltese Communique" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta, was in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit 17 through 20 December 1984 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The Maltese prime minister laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Maltese Prime Minister D. Mintoff and had a talk with him.

Talks took place between N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Maltese Prime Minister D. Mintoff.

A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, had a meeting and talk with Maltese Prime Minister D. Mintoff.

The Maltese prime minister also had talks with N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, M.[illegible], chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and V.S. Alkhimov, chairman of the board of the USSR Gosbank.

During the meetings and talks, which took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, there was an examination of questions of bilateral Soviet-Maltese relations in various spheres and of the prospects for their further development. There was also an exchange of opinions on a number of topical international problems of mutual interest.

Taking part in the talks were: on the Soviet side -- N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade; M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; L.A. Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister; and V.N. Smirnov, USSR ambassador to Malta;

On the Maltese side -- W. Abela, deputy prime minister and minister of finance and customs; A. Sceberras Trigona, minister of foreign affairs and culture; L. Brincati, member of parliament and Maltese Labor Party secretary for international issues; M. Abela, the prime minister's senior adviser; A. Mizzi, chairman of Air Malta; (G. Degabriele), acting director of Malta's Central Bank; J. Sammut, director of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Trade Department of Trade; J. Schembri, Maltese charge d'affaires to the USSR; and (M. Sammut), the prime minister's personal secretary.

The Maltese side stated that the Government of the Republic of Malta will continue to pursue a policy of neutrality and nonalignment with a view to reducing tension in the Mediterranean, contributing to the normalization of the situation in Europe and the world, and asserting the principles of detente and peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation in interstate relations. The Soviet side stated that these efforts on the part of the Maltese Government have always met and will continue to meet with the Soviet Union's respect and support.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the forward development of bilateral Soviet-Maltese cooperation in various fields on the basis of the principles of sovereign equality and mutual advantage. The mutual conviction was expressed that the constructive nature of relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Malta accords not only with the fundamental interests of the two countries' peoples but also with the cause of the consolidation of international peace and cooperation. Stressing the special importance of developing political dialogue as an instrument for the consolidation of trust and mutual understanding and of businesslike collaboration in resolving questions of bilateral relations and the tasks facing the European peoples; the sides agreed to expand the practice of consultations at various levels.

Note was taken of the considerable increase in recent years in the volume of trade and economic cooperation on the basis of the implementation of the 5-year trade agreement of October 1981 between the USSR and Malta and the protocol on trade turnover for 1984-1986. The sides confirmed that the expansion of trade and economic cooperation between Malta and the Soviet Union reflects the Soviet Union's support for Malta's status as a neutral and nonaligned state and helps to create the necessary economic conditions reinforcing this status. In this connection they expressed the readiness to continue mutually advantageous cooperation in the field of trade, the economy, science, technology, culture, health, sport, and other fields.

During the exchange of opinions on international problems the sides voiced profound concern at the dangerous tension persisting in Europe and throughout the world, the continuing race for nuclear and other arms, and the exacerbation of crisis situations in various parts of the world.

The Soviet Union and Malta are unanimous that the complexity of the contemporary international situation requires all states -- large and small -- to strive actively for a return to detente and constructive cooperation and for the assertion in interstate relations of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. It was emphasized that the removal of the threat of nuclear war and the curbing of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, are of key significance for the cause of peace and the peoples' security. In this connection the need was noted for all states that possess nuclear weapons to renounce the first use of such weapons, for a quantitative and qualitative freeze on nuclear arms, a total ban on nuclear weapon tests, a standstill and reduction in military spending, and a ban on chemical weapons.

The sides emphasized the great significance of the Soviet-U.S. accord on holding talks on a whole package of questions relating to nuclear and space arms. They voiced the hope that these talks will result in preventing the militarization of space and lowering the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe and in the world as a whole -- which would accord with the fundamental interests of all countries.

Having discussed the situation taking shape in Europe, the Soviet Union and Malta expressed determination to actively promote the continuation and deepening of the all-European process and the efforts aimed at strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe and the Mediterranean on the basis defined by the Helsinki Final Act. They regard the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe as evidence of the tenacity of the detente policy and of the people's profound interest in it. The sides declared their intention to continue their efforts to ensure that substantial accords are reached at the Stockholm conference on complementary confidence- and security-building measures both of a political and international legal nature and of a military-technical nature in Europe and the Mediterranean.

The sides confirmed the need for the interested states to cooperate in removing tension in the Mediterranean with a view to turning that region into a zone of stable peace, security, and cooperation. The Soviet Union values Malta's efforts aimed at achieving that end. The sides emphasized that the extension to the Mediterranean region of concerted confidence-building measures in the military sphere, the agreed reduction of armed forces in that region, the withdrawal of ships carrying nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean, the reununciation of the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of Mediterranean non-nuclear countries, and the nuclear powers' adoption of a pledge not to use nuclear weapons against any Mediterranean country which does not permit the deployment of such weapons on its territory would directly help to reduce tension not only in the Mediterranean but also in Europe as a whole.

During a discussion of the situation in other parts of the world, the need to liquidate existing hotbeds of tension and conflicts and to prevent the emergence of new ones was emphasized.

The sides voiced concern in connection with the dangerous situation that still persists in the Near East as a consequence of the aggressive policy being pursued by Israel and the forces backing it. They confirmed that a comprehensive, just settlement can be achieved in the Near East only by means of collective efforts with the participation of all the interested sides, including the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. It must provide for the full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the realization of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, including their right to self-determination and to set up their own independent state, as well as ensuring the right of all states in that region to an independent and secure existence. In this connection the sides called for the speediest convening of an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested sides.

Confirming their firm support for the unity, independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, the sides positively evaluated the UN secretary general's efforts toward achieving a just political settlement in Cyprus.

Serious concern was expressed at the situation in southern Africa, the policy of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa was resolutely condemned, and full solidarity was declared with the people of South Africa in their struggle to liquidate apartheid.

Both sides condemned the continuing occupation of Namibia by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa and confirmed their full support for the South-West African People's Organization as the sole genuine representative of the Namibian people. The need for the speediest fulfillment of the correspondent UN decisions on Namibia, including UN Security Council Resolution 435, was pointed out.

The Soviet Union and Malta came out resolutely in favor of a just political settlement in Central America and in support of the efforts of the "Contadora Group."

The increasing role of the Nonaligned Movement as a major factor working to ease international tension, strengthen national independence and peace throughout the world, end the arms race, and develop equitable cooperation among states was noted with satisfaction.

The sides declared their immutable support for the United Nations and its efforts aimed at preventing nuclear war and curbing the arms race. The Soviet Union and Malta expressed readiness to help enhance the prestige and effectiveness of the United Nations as a collective instrument on the basis of strict observance of the UN Charter. The sides advocate the speediest commencement of global talks within a UN framework on the most important international economic problems in accordance with the decisions of that organization, with the participation of all states, and with regard for their legitimate interests.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks held and voiced the hope that they will serve the further development of ties and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Malta for the good of both countries' peoples and in the interests of world peace.

The prime minister of Malta expressed cordial gratitude to the leadership and people of the Soviet Union on his own behalf and on behalf of the Maltese delegation for the exceptionally warm and cordial hospitality shown to him and the persons accompanying him during the visit. D. Mintoff invited N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to pay an official visit to the Republic of Malta. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The timing of the visit will be agreed through diplomatic channels.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS VISIT USSR 18-23 DEC

LD241809 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 24 TASS -- A delegation of the French Socialist Party, led by its national secretary for international matters Jacques Huntzinger, stayed in the Soviet Union on December 18-23 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Working meetings were held at the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. In the course of these meetings the sides held an exchange of opinions and dwelt on the stands of their parties on the main international issues.

CPSU representatives drew attention of the French Socialists to the Soviet proposals aimed at prevention of a nuclear war and recovery of the international situation, at putting an end to the nuclear arms race and reduction of nuclear armaments up to their full prohibition and liquidation, at consolidation of cooperation and confidence on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. Emphasized was the importance of participation in the struggle for peace and disarmament of all peaceful political and social forces, irrespective of ideological differences.

In the course of an exchange of opinions emphasized was the importance of prevention of militarization of outer space and the need of working for the political settlement of the Middle East problem.

Also discussed were problems of development of Soviet-French cooperation on the basis of the accords that were reached during the negotiations of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko and President of France Francois Mitterrand in June this year.

Conversations were held with the delegation of the French Socialist Party on international economic problems at the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

From both sides it was noted that despite existing differences the continued exchange of opinions between the CPSU and the French Socialist Party on questions of the struggle for peace and disarmament, against the threat of war, development of Soviet-French relations is useful.

The French Socialists made a trip to Leningrad. On December 23 the delegation of the French Socialist Party left for France.

BIRYUKOV HITS PLANNED VOA STATIONS IN ISRAEL

LD241748 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 24 Dec 84

["'The Voice' of Tel Aviv" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 24 TASS -- TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

The Israeli authorities have announced the consent to build in the vicinity of Tel Aviv relay stations for the "Voice of America". Certainly with American money -- in Washington they intend to allocate for the purpose 200 million dollars.

Taking this decision, the Tel Aviv authorities declared, that the presence of the relay stations of "Voice of America" suits them since broadcasts of that radio station, as they said, "are not of a propaganda character".

It is an obviously clumsy excuse, since the "Voice of America" which broadcasts almost 1,000 hours a week has long been having a reputation of instigator of "psychological warfare" against socialist countries, national liberation movements, and also states which proved to be "unsuitable" to Washington. It is not accidental that such countries as Spain, Greece and some other countries refused to have those relay stations, referring to the obviously anti-Soviet character of broadcasts of the Voice of America". [quotation mark as received]

Tel Aviv's interest in the main mouthpiece of the United States Information Agency stems from something different. As is reported by the KUNA news agency, the Israeli authorities intend to give employment there to persons of the Jewish nationality who left the USSR. The calculation is to kill two birds with one stone: On the one hand, to provide employment to dozens of renegades, who cannot find jobs in conditions of Israeli "paradise". And on the other hand to use U.S. money and technical facilities of the "Voice of America" for their "reliable" cadres to propagandize aggressive Zionist ideas and bellicose anti-communism.

PRAVDA EXAMINES U.S. ECONOMIC AID TO EGYPT

PM191505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada report: "Behind the 'Aid'"]

[Text] Cairo, 18 Dec -- While widely publicizing its "aid" to Egypt, the United States is simultaneously avoiding channeling it into sectors whose development would help strengthen Egypt's economic self-sufficiency. This is the conclusion drawn by the local press, commenting on the refusal by the U.S. Export-Import Bank to finance a long-term program for developing the country's energy base.

This program, the newspaper AL-AHALI writes, is of vital significance for Egypt. It provides for the construction of 10 nuclear power stations by the year 2000, with a view to reducing the expenditure of oil as a fuel. Although Washington has repeatedly assured the Egyptian Government that it will help implement this program, Cairo's proposal to finance the construction of the first power station was rejected.

Observers note that the U.S. bank's decision was made soon after Egypt, despite Washington's "recommendations," had refused any activation of relations with Israel until the aggressor's troops have been withdrawn from Lebanese territory. Moreover, this decision accords with the desire of the U.S. Zionist lobby not to permit the creation of a nuclear industry for peaceful purposes in Egypt.

As the newspaper AL-WAFD reports, the Egyptian Government has expressed indignation at the American bank's position. Political circles here point out that today the United States is acting as it did 30 years ago, when it refused to finance the construction of the Aswan Dam, trying to hinder an Egyptian economic upsurge.

PRAVDA CONDEMNS U.S. POLICY ON MIDEAST PEACE

PM211100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Andrey Stepanov's "Commentator's Column": "The Way to Peace in the Region"]

[Text] The UN General Assembly adopted a number of resolutions at its current session aimed at resolving the Near East crisis. One of the most important is the resolution on the Palestine question proposed by a group of socialist and nonaligned countries. The voting was 121 in favor with 23 abstentions. The United States and Israel, following what has essentially become normal practice, voted against.

The resolution confirms the call to convene an international peace conference on the Near East. It is well known that a similar initiative was approved by the previous UN General Assembly session, but its implementation was frustrated by Washington and Tel Aviv.

This time, also, the aggressor and its patrons again demonstrated that the peace-loving rhetoric issuing from their mouths is only a cover for the implementation of their imperialist designs. In actual fact, how is it possible to claim, without contradicting common sense, that an all-embracing, fair, and therefore lasting settlement of the Near East conflict can be attained without collective efforts by all interested sides and without sober consideration by all sides of one another's legitimate rights and interests?

This is precisely the logic followed by Washington and Tel Aviv. The so-called "Reagan peace plan" for the Near East put forth in 1982 was an example of the attempts to replace a fair settlement with an imperialist substitute. This plan does not contain a single word about the Palestinian people's internationally recognized right to self-determination, the PLO's role, East Jerusalem and Syria's Golan Heights which have been annexed by Israel, the liquidation of illegal Israeli settlements on Arab soil, or about the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon where they are acting with scandalous arbitrariness. The Arab people, and primarily the Palestinian people, firmly rejected this plan at the time, but persistent attempts to revive it are still being made.

Imperialism's hegemonist plans in the region are opposed by the clearly expressed will of the overwhelming majority of states and people. An international conference with the participation of all interested sides is precisely the instrument necessary to open the way to peace in the Near East. The way it should operate is indicated by the principles formulated in the Soviet proposals. Their essence is the impermissibility of annexation of foreign territories, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands, and ensuring the Palestinians' right to establish their own state. All states in the region need to secure the right to safe and independent existence under the reciprocal pledge to respect one another's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. International guarantees of the settlement must be elaborated under the UN Security Council's auspices.

These are the conditions, approved by the international community, in which the long-awaited peace may dawn in the Near East.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM CABLES AMIR OF BAHRAIN

PM241649 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Cables"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent Shaykh 'Isa bin Salman al-Khalifa, amir of the State of Bahrain, a cable conveying congratulations and wishes of good health to the head of state and progress and prosperity to the friendly people of Bahrain on the occasion of the country's national day.

In a reply cable, the amir of the State of Bahrain expressed gratitude for the congratulations and in turn conveyed sincere greetings and wishes of further progress and prosperity to the friendly Soviet people.

USSR, PDRY BROADCASTING BODIES SIGN PROTOCOLS

PM191559 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Protocols Signed"]

[Text] Aden, 13 Dec -- Two protocols on cooperation between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the radio and television of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen for the period 1985-1986 were signed here yesterday. The protocols provide for exchanges of radio and television programs. The Soviet side will give Democratic Yemen assistance and aid in training national cadres for radio and television.

TASS CITES IRANIAN-IRAQI BATTLE REPORTS

LD200948 Moscow TASS in English 0931 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad December 20 TASS -- Iraqi aircraft have resumed massive bombings of the areas of the concentration of large enemy forces in Miysan sector. According to a communique by Iraq's High Military Command, Iraqi Airforce planes carried out yesterday more than 100 sorties, inflicting heavy losses to Iranians in manpower and hardware.

Iraqi troops dealt blows at Iranian combat positions and the rear of the troops to the east of Basra. Fortifications, observation posts and other military facilities were destroyed in the central and northern sectors of the front by Iraqi artillery and mortar fire.

Iranian batteries, the communique says, fired at Basra's suburbs during the past 24 hours.

Nicosia December 20 TASS -- According to Iran's news agency IRNA, Iranian artillery suppressed weapon emplacements, destroyed combat positions, munitions depots and engineering structures of the enemy in various sectors of the front during the past twenty-four hours. Several Iraqi patrols were destroyed by direct hits.

Iraqi batteries fired once again at the Iranian city of Abadan.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU RECEIVES USSR'S VASILYEV

PM270942 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Businesslike Talk"]

[Text] On 19 December Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, met with N.M. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources.

They held a businesslike, friendly talk.

SWAPO OFFICIAL VIEWS LIBERATION STRUGGLE

MB270509 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Recorded "statement by SWAPO official (Thomas Khamathe) on the liberation struggle in South Africa and Namibia in 1984" -- in English fading into Zulu translation]

[Text] In South Africa, the workers and the rest of the oppressed people have stood up united in their fight against apartheid and oppression. They have rallied together in their love for their country and are fighting for their liberation. The workers in South Africa are fighting a noble battle and are dedicated. They are fighting against an unjust system of apartheid.

The campaign against apartheid enjoys the support of all sections of the South African society under the leadership of our trusted sister organization, the ANC of South Africa. In this campaign are organizations within the country under the umbrella of the United Democratic Front. South Africa today has seen many people in that country rise up and fight the crimes of the apartheid regime and poor working conditions, people who are fighting against the South African racist regime, the perpetrators of apartheid. The masses know that the organization that truly represents their interests in South Africa is the ANC. The ANC members have shown plainly that no one can deter them from their chosen path to liberate their country in a struggle they have been waging for many years. They have been engaged in the struggle since the inception of a government in that country that no one wants, a government of racism, oppression, and apartheid.

The time has come for the racist regime and its allies in the West to realize that the people of South Africa will never succumb to the apartheid regime whatever the cost. A majority government representing true liberation and the observance of the rights of all sections of society in South Africa will be achieved. The authentic organization representing all sections of society in South Africa is indeed the ANC. The ANC is composed of the people of this country, and the people are the ANC. The aims of the ANC accord with the wishes of the oppressed peoples. The apartheid regime will never succeed in snuffing out the liberation struggle. Racism has no place in South Africa and will therefore be overthrown, not only in South Africa but in all nations of the world. All 26 million blacks in South Africa must be set free, and equality among all races must be achieved.

The people of Namibia are also united in their struggle for liberation in their country of birth. Their true representative, SWAPO, is fighting to liberate them from the oppressors. In this struggle, all possible resources are utilized under the direction of SWAPO's military wing, PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia].

In the past year, SWAPO has dealt many blows against the troops of the racist regime. The apartheid regime is trying to promote the so-called multiparty Conference based in Windhoek as the true representative of the people. However, the Namibian people have treated this group, which is supported by the racist regime, with the contempt it deserves. SWAPO is the only authentic organization representing the wishes of the people in its fight to oust the government of the apartheid regime. SWAPO invites all races in Namibia to unite and fight for their liberation and self-rule.

In international forums, SWAPO has exposed the ploys of the racist regime to blame SWAPO for its failure to bring about a satisfactory solution to the Namibian problem. SWAPO has shown delays in effecting the liberation of Namibia are the work of the racist regime and its allies, who have for the past 7 years delayed solutions proposed by SWAPO in conjunction with other liberated nations in southern Africa and the United Nations aimed at the peaceful resolution of the problems of Namibia.

In conferences in Lusaka, Cape Verde Islands, and other places in the past in which SWAPO was represented, the racist regime showed plainly that it was not interested in relinquishing its grip on Namibia, and in this stance it is supported fully by their Western allies. Therefore, since SWAPO is fully aware of this, it has chosen to intensify its struggle for liberation through the use of force as this seems the only language that the racist regime understands.

We are happy to observe that 1984 has been a progressive year for the liberation struggles in southern Africa. The racist regime and its allies in the West have done everything in their power to place obstacles on the road to liberation but the events of the past year have encouraged us greatly. Those who love their country in South Africa and Namibia will enter into 1985 with hearts full of hope because of the successes of 1984. The peoples of southern Africa are determined to defeat the enemy whatever the cost. We would like 1985 to be a year of success in the struggle against oppression in southern Africa. [end recording]

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM JAMAICAN CP CONGRESS

PM241535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] The CPSU delegation comprising V.N. Ignatenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department (delegation head), and I.A. Sokolov, consultant to the CPSU Central Committee International Department, returned to Moscow from Kingston on 22 December from the Workers Party of Jamaica Congress.

PRC REPORTEDLY SEEKS DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH GRENADA

LD261657 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Washington December 26 TASS -- A bulletin of the U.S. Department of State carries a report which says that Beijing has requested the Government of Grenada to establish diplomatic relations and offered economic aid and that the proposal is now under study from the viewpoint of how it can be used in practice.

USSR SENDS TOYS FOR NICARAGUAN CHILDREN

PM270937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report "For Nicaraguan Children"]

[Text] Managua, 22 Dec -- An Aeroflot transport plane has delivered a 4-ton container filled to capacity with a great variety of toys. The Soviet people's New Year gift has been handed over to Olga (Aviles), chairman of the Nicaraguan Committee for the Defense of Peace.

Nicaraguans are deeply grateful to the Soviet people for their efforts to bring joy to our children, many of whom have lost their parents as the result of the criminal U.S. aggression, O. (Aviles) has said. Soviet solidarity, filled with profound humanism, is especially important for Nicaragua just now when the Reagan administration is trying by every available means to suppress the Sandinist people's revolution and to deprive the Republic's young generation of the opportunity to live in a just society.

The Soviet Union's noble gesture will contribute to the further strengthening of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our peoples, O. (Aviles) emphasized.

INTERVIEW WITH CHILEAN CP LEADER CORVALAN

PY141700 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Interview granted to Gonzalo Caceres by Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Chile, published by the FRG newspaper UNSERE ZEIT -- read by two announcers; date and place not given]

[Text] [Caceres] Luis Corvalan, how do you see the current situation in Chile?

[Corvalan] I see Chile as a convulsed country where a new situation is developing.

[Caceres] Does this mean that the process for Pinochet's fall is beginning? How is this fall going to happen?

[Corvalan] His fall is inevitable. His fall will be more or less violent, depending on the attitude of the Armed Forces, which are the basis of his power. His fall will be the result of the struggle of the people and the common action of all opposition forces.

[Caceres] But that common action has not yet been fully achieved. There are still obstacles to it. What is your opinion? What should be done to create a real alternative to the junta?

[Corvalan] The first and most important task is to unite all the opposition forces and take an open stand, excluding none. In other words, reach an agreement on what to do about the various aspects of social life. This is not an easy task, but it can be achieved through unity, keeping in mind the people's will and seeking common denominators.

[Caceres] In other words, are the Communists willing to unite with the parties of the so-called right or with the middle class in a broad front against the dictatorship and, if this is so, on what basis?

[Corvalan] Yes, in the fight against the dictatorship we are willing to unite even with rightists, not excluding any of the leftist sectors, and on a basis agreed upon by everyone.

[Caceres] Are you willing to sign long-range commitments?

[Corvalan] Yes, we are, if they are clear, frank, and public commitments aimed at favoring the development of democracy and at satisfying the needs of the workers and people, and do not delay the process of change.

[Caceres] The rightists say that the Communists are not giving any guarantees for the future, that they want to get rid of this dictatorship to create a leftist dictatorship. What can you tell us about this?

[Corvalan] Regarding guarantees, we are not the ones who are supposed to give them. We are the ones who are supposed to receive them, because ever since the foundation of our party and throughout our history we have consistently fought for democracy. On the contrary, practically all the other parties have embarked on antidemocratic adventures or have committed themselves on some occasions to governments that have committed vicious acts of repression against the working class and the Communists. We have fought and will continue to fight for a regime with the support of the majority. Therefore, it would be improper to call such a regime a dictatorship, keeping in mind the usual meaning of that word.

[Caceres] Popular rebellion is a dangerous policy because the junta has a repressive apparatus which in the face of rebellion could unleash much more terror and death. Would this policy lead, as some people say, to a Salvadoran-type situation? Do you also think so?

[Corvalan] The policy of popular rebellion, a policy of continuous and open confrontation with the regime, has emerged as a need for the workers and the more modest sectors of the population in their struggle against a tyranny that destines them to hunger and misery, and that unleashes terror and death. The dictatorship will continue to cause casualties until its last minute of existence, due to its fascist nature and Pinochet's stubborness.

[illegible] happen if all the democratic forces reach [illegible] as possible by making a reality of the slogan "Democracy now," [illegible] opposition.

[Caceres] How does the Communist Party see the future democracy?

[Corvalan] We aspire to an advanced as possible democratic regime, with a broadly represented institutional system guaranteeing the effective participation of the people and based on the government of the majority, recognizing and respecting political pluralism, enforcing real justice, eradicating torture and other [illegible] practices, respecting human rights, ensuring the social rights of workers, implementing basic socioeconomic changes, and remaining open to the permanent changes demanded by social development.

[Caceres] What should the role of the Armed Forces be in this democratic regime?

[Corvalan] They should fulfill their specific tasks, that is, the defense of national sovereignty. They should also carry out functions under their jurisdiction in the various areas of state activities.

[Caceres] What is your interpretation of the democratization of the Armed Forces?

[Corvalan] There are three basic aspects: 1) The replacement of the national security doctrine with a new military doctrine inspired by democratic principles; 2) The purge from the Armed Forces of elements involved in the violation of human rights, in the destruction of the national economic structure, in the privatization of enterprises that used to belong to all Chileans, and in the embezzlements of the regime; and 3) The implementation of measures to ensure the entry into military institutions of any Chilean with military inclinations, disregarding social or ideological background, with promotion possibilities in the military career to the highest ranks, and the exercise of equal citizen rights of all Armed Forces members, not only of a sector of the armed institutions.

[Caceres] Going into another issue, what about the policy of the Communist Party with regard to the favored alliance with the Socialist Party?

[Corvalan] We stick to that policy and we believe that most socialists do, too. We conceive this alliance as we did in the past: a factor of unity of the left and of all the democratic forces.

[Caceres] The socialists are working on several alternatives. How do you see this process?

[Corvalan] If you say that there are several alternatives, then this would be a process of dispersed efforts, and success cannot be achieved through dispersion.

CHERNENKO ADDRESSES USSR WRITERS, PRESENTS AWARDS

LD271202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today presented high awards of the USSR to a group of prominent Soviet writers at the Kremlin. Comrade Chernenko made a speech at the presentation. He said:

Dear comrades! First, I wish you a very happy new year. I wish you new creative successes and good health. I have a pleasant mission to perform today: I am to present the highest awards of the homeland, the Order of Lenin and Hammer and Sickle gold medals, medals, to prominent writers. They have won these awards for their great services to the development of artistic literature and active public work, and on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the USSR Writers Union.

Soviet people love our literature. They have great respect for the creative labor of the writers. Our best books vividly reflect the glorious path and heroic deeds of the Soviet people and the rich spiritual world of our contemporaries. Writers are reliable assistants of the party in the cause of perfecting developed socialism and of the communist educationof the working people.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, allow me to congratulate Hero of Socialist Labor Comrade Georgiy Mokeyevich Markov, first secretary of the Board of the USSR Writers Union, on the award to him of the Order of Lenin and second Hammer and Sickle gold medal.

Georgiy Mokeyevich is well known in our country as a writer and public figure. His novels about the socialist transformation of Siberia are widely known. Comrade Markov has for many years headed the USSR Writers Union; he has devoted his strength and organizational talents to rallying the ranks of the writers and strengthening the links of our literature with the life of the people.

I also wish to sincerely congratulate on the award of Hero of Socialist Labor the well-known Soviet men of letters whose works have found universal recognition among the people: Well-deserved awards are being received today by writer and frontline soldier Anatoliy Ananev; well-known writers Anatoliy Ivanov, (Sergey Syrtakov); and Academician and literary scholar Mikhail Khrapchenko. As writers themselves often say, each of them still has his main book ahead of him. Allow me to congratulate you cordially again and to wish you new creative successes.

Markov Gives Acceptance Speech

LD271302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Comrade Georgiy Markov, first secretary of the USSR Union of Writers, made a speech today in the Kremlin at the presentation of state awards to a group of Soviet writers by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He said:

Deeply respected Konstantin Ustinovich! Allow me, from the bottom of my heart, to thank the party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government, and you personally for the high award. I am clearly aware that recognition of my services in the development of Soviet literature is primarily recognition of the outstanding contribution of Soviet writers to the socialist culture of our multiracial homeland.

Today, dear Konstantin Ustinovich, I would like to stress again that the 50th anniversary of the founding of the USSR Writers Union, and your inspiring speech at the jubilee plenum of our union, were events of enormous importance for the entire creative intelligentisia. The confidence in, and expectations of, literature and art that you expressed in that speech have found a lively response in the heart of every artist. To work still better; to embody more vividly in artistic images the life of our people, our heroic times; to struggle more persistently for the triumph of the Leninist ideas of peace and creativity -- such are our strivings and thoughts. Soviet writers have always, everywhere, and in everything been with the Communist Party. From its ideas and plans, its policy and its heroic deeds, we draw our creative inspiration and our passionate devotion to the cause of the party. As we confront the gigantic new tasks that face our country on the even of the historic 27th Congress of the CPSU, Soviet writers are rallying still more closely around our beloved party and its Leninist Central Committee, in order to redouble our efforts in the great cause of communist construction. Once again, thank you, dear Konstantin Ustinovich, for your constant attention to literature and art, for your inspiring sincere Leninist concern.

The speeches were listened to with great attention and greeted with applause. At the presentation of the awards were Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Shauro, head of the CPSU Central Committee's Culture Department; and Comrade Pribytkov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

PRAVDA NOTES CONTENTS OF KOMMUNIST NO 18

PM271001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 84 First Edition p 2

["Latest Issue of Journal"]

[Text] The 18th issue of KOMMUNIST, the theoretical and political magazine of the CPSU Central Committee, has been published.

The article by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, entitled "At the Level of the Requirements of Developed Socialism" is published under the new heading "Toward the 27th Party Congress".

Comrade Chernenko's greetings to the participants in the all-union scientific-practical conference are printed.

The section "Theory and Practice of Party Building" contains articles by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, entitled "Educating Young People by Personal Example", and by Comrade Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, entitled "Working Systematically and at Full Strength."

The section "On the Frontiers of the 11th 5-Year Plan" includes an article by Yu. Konkin entitled "On the Agronomist's Material-Technical Basis" and an article by L. Abalkin entitled "Developed Socialism and the Shaping of Modern Economic Thinking."

The journal prints an article by I. Orlik entitled "From Liberation to Socialist Renewal," an article by Ye. Tarabrin entitled "Who Is Preventing Peace in Africa," and an article by Yu. Molchanov and V. Nekrasov entitled "The Year of 1984" and book reviews and other items.

CENTRAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD211814 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The first session of the Central Electoral Commission on the elections to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet took place in Moscow today. This commission supervises the implementation of the law on elections on the territory of its union or autonomous republic. Much work has been done in the Russian Federation on preparation for the elections: 975 constituencies have been formed and the composition of district electoral commissions have been confirmed.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATE DEPUTIES CONTINUES

PM241224 [Editorial Report] A TASS roundup of reports on the nomination of Soviet leaders for deputyships of union republic supreme soviets is carried in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 December in its First Edition. Nominations are reported in the following order:

Chernenko, Tikhonov, Gorbachev, and Grishin receive one honorary nomination each for RSFSR constituencies.

V.V. Kuznetsov receives the nomination for the Elekrostalskiy Electoral Okrug of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet at a meeting at the "Elekrostal" Plant near Moscow.

I.V. Kapitoniv is nominated for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet's Podolsk City Electoral Okrug at a meeting of the M.I. Kalanin Mechanical Plant's collective near Moscow.

Chernenko receives two further honorary nominations for RSFSR constituencies.

V.M. Chebrikov is nominated at a meeting of the collective of the "Dalzavod" Plant in Vladivostok for the RSFSR's Leninskiy Electoral Okrug.

Romanov receives an honorary nomination for the Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Khabarovsk Kray, of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

Workers of the "Elekronika" Production Association, Voronezh, nominated M.V. Zimyanin for the RSFSR's Zheleznodoroshnyy Electoral Okrug.

Chernenko receives an honorary nomination for an RSFSR constituency.

Workers of the Volga Automotive Plant nominate Ye. K. Ligachev for the RSFSR's Avtozavodskiy Electoral Okrug.

V.I. Dolgikh is nominated by the workers of the Yu. V. Andropov Novolipetskiy Metallurgical Plant as candidate deputy for the RSFSR's Novolipetskiy Electoral Okrug.

Workers at the "Sibtekstilmash" Plant, Novosibirsk nominate N.I. Ryzhkov for the RSFSR's Zavodskiy Electoral Okrug.

Gromyko receives an honorary nomination for an RSFSR constituency.

K.V. Rusakov is nominated for the Proletarskiy Electoral Okrug of the RSFSR by workers at the "Krasnyy Aksay" Cultivator Plant in Rostov.

B.N. Ponomarev is nominated at a meeting at the Saratov Aviation Plant for the RSFSR's Zavodskiy Electoral Okrug.

Chernenko and Vorotnikov each receive one further honorary nomination for RSFSR constituencies.

P.N. Demichev is nominated for the RSFSR's Kirovskiy Electoral Okrug at the Yaroslavl Diesel Apparatus Plant.

Chernenko, Solomentsev, and Aliyev each receive one further honorary nomination for RSFSR constituencies.

Honorary nominations for Ukrainian SSR constituencies are recorded for Chernenko, Tikhonov, and Shcherbitskiy. Chernenko also receives an honorary nomination for a Belorussian constituency and likewise one for a Kazakh SSR constituency.

Gorbachev and Kunayev receive honorary nominations for Kazakh SSR constituencies (one each).

E.A. Shevardnadze is nominated for the Georgian SSR's Rukhskiy Electoral Okrug at a meeting held at the "Sakartvelo" Kolkhoz, in the village of Rukhi, Zugdidskiy Rayon.

Chernenko receives an honorary nomination for an Azerbaijan constituency.

Ustinov receives an honorary nomination for a Lithuanian constituency.

Honorary nominations are then recorded as folows: Gorbachev (for a Latvian constituency); Chernenko (for a Kirgiz constituency); and Chernenko again for a Turkmen constituency.

The tally of honorary nominations as of this issue of PRAVDA stands as follows:

Chernenko -- 30;
Tikhonov -- five;
Gorbachev -- five;
Grishin -- two;
Ustinov -- two;
Gromyko -- two;
Romanov -- two;
Aliyev -- two;
Vorotnikov -- two;
Solomentsev -- two;
Shcherbitskiy -- two;
Kunayev -- two;
Kuznetsov -- zero;
Kapitonov -- zero;
Chebrikov -- zero;
Zimyanin -- zero;
Ligachev -- zero;
Dolgikh -- zero;
Ryzhkov -- zero;
Rusakov -- zero;
Ponomarev -- zero;
Demichev -- zero;
Shevardnadze -- zero.

Honorary Nominations Recorded

PM241231 [Editorial Report] More honorary nominations of USSR leaders for candidature in union republic supreme soviet elections are noted in a TASS report carried on pages one and two of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 December in its First Edition. Nominations are reported by PRAVDA in the following order:

For RSFSR constituencies:

Chernenko (three honorary nominations);
Tikonov (one);
Gorbachev (one);
Grishin (one);
Dolgikh (one);
Zimyanin (one);
Demichev (one);
Kuznetsov (one);
Vorotnikov (one);
Gromyko (one);
Kapitonov (one);
Solomentsev (one);
Ponomarev (one);
Chebrikov (one);
Rusakov (one);
Ryzhkov (one);
Aliyev (one);
Ligachev (one);
Romanov (one);
Tikhonov (one additional);

Ukrainian constituencies:

Shcherbitskiy (one);
Chernenko (one);

Kazakh constituency:

Kunayev (one);

Georgian constituencies:

Chernenko (one);
Shevardnadze (one);

Moldavian constituency:

Gorbachev (one);

Tajik constituency:

Chernenko (one).

The tally of honorary nominations for the USSR leaders as of this issue of PRAVDA stands as follows:

Chernenko --36;
Tikhonov -- seven;
Gorbachev -- seven;
Grishin -- three;
Gromyko -- three;
Romanov -- three;
Vorotnikov -- three;
Solomentsev -- three;
Kunayev -- three;
Shcherbitskiy -- three;
Aliyev -- three;
Ustinov -- two;
Shevardnadze -- one;
Kuznetsov -- one;
Dolgikh -- one;
Zimyanin -- one;
Demichev -- one;
Kapitonov -- one;
Ponomarev -- one;
Chebrikov -- one;
Rusakov -- one;
Ryzhkov -- one;
Ligachev -- one.

VOROTNIKOV AT TURKMEN SSR 60TH ANNIVERSARY FEST

Gives Speech; Presents Award

LD222239 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] Soviet Turkmenistan is marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the republic, the foundation of its Communist Party, and the age-old jubilee of the voluntary entry of the Turkmen people into the Russian state.

A festive session of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan Central Committee and of the Supreme Soviet of the republic was held today in Ashkhabad. Participants paid respects to the bright memory of Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, a Leninist Communist, an ardent patriot and internationalist, an outstanding military leader, with a minute of silence.

The session was addressed by Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who was warmly greeted by those present. He said, specifically:

[Begin Vorotnikov recording] Dear Comrades! Friends! Permit me, on this portentous day for the republic, to convey to you, to all the working people of Turkmenistan, cordial congratulations on the anniversary and on the lofty award of the homeland from Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Konstantin Ustinovich wishes you further successes in all spheres of socialist creativity. [applause]

Today, from the heights of the achievements of the years of Soviet power, one can see particularly clearly and convincingly the correctness of the historic choice made 100 years ago by the Turkmen people. The experience of socialist construction in Turkmenistan, as in the other Central Asian republics, serves as incontestable confirmation of the Leninist idea, an idea of genius, of the possibility of formerly backward outlying regions of Russia moving on to socialism, bypassing capitalism, under the leadership of the working class and its party, given internationalist unity and fraternal cooperation among all the peoples of our country.

Through the work and talent of the Turkmen people and the disinterested fraternal assistance of the other peoples of the USSR, the great natural wealth of your land has been placed at the service of socialism, and modern branches of industry -- petrochemicals, machine building, the gas industry, and power engineering -- have been created and given considerable development.

The agriculture of Turkmenistan has now become a modern, highly mechanized branch of the economy. There are many forms of economic ties between our republics, integral parts in the unified national economic complex of the country: A growing exchange in industrial and agricultural products and the products of other branches of material production; joint participation in the implementation of major projects of union-wide significance; disinterested fraternal assistance to each other at difficult moments have become norms in our economic and social life. It is important to stress that this process is multifaceted -- all republics in the great Soviet Union gain from it. In accordance with the directions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the Communist Party of Turkmenistan is mobilizing the working people of the republic to a further upsurge in all branches of material production, to the introduction of the achievements of science and technology into the national economy, to better use of labor and material resources, and to all-around consolidation of state discipline and order. And you, like the other fraternal republics, have already made certain achievements in this direction.

Positive trends in the development of the economy and the solution of social issues are being consolidated. The working people welcome this work with unanimous warm support. Nevertheless, the party, true to Lenin's behests, teaches us not to be deluded by successes, and warns us not to run ahead of ourselves and not to confuse real achievements with what has still to be done. Skillful conjunction of practical efforts to carry our urgent and pressing tasks with an understanding of the prospects for perfecting real socialism -- it is precisely toward this that our cadres are being directed by the party Central Committee.

Esteemed comrades! Our people is moving forward confidently, confirming with its every new step the historical correctness of socialism and the advantages of the Soviet way of life. A worthy place in these united ranks is held by socialist Turkmenistan, on whose banner now shines a new honorable award of the homeland, the Order of Lenin. [Applause] [end recording]

Comrade Vorotnikov read out the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic, and pinned the award on the banner of the republic.

A report was given at the festive session by Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan. On behalf of the Communists and all the working people of Turkmenistan, he expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, to Comrade Chernenko, for the lofty award and for their constant concern for the economic and cultural development of the republic. He gave assurances that the Communists and the working people of the republic will continue to fulfill their patriotic duty piously, to strengthen the economic and defense might of the Soviet fatherland in all possible ways, and to greet the 27th CPSU Congress with new achievements.

Attends Parade

LD231454 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] A demonstration devoted to the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Turkmen SSR and the republic's Communist Party, the 100th anniversary of the Turkmen people's voluntary entry into the Russian state, and the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Turkmen SSR took place in Ashkhabad today. It was opened with a march-past by troops of the Red Banner Turkmen Military District. Next, participants of the demonstration entered Prospekt Svobody. Banners flowing above the columns vividly told of the deeds of the republic's working people and their firm resolve to fittingly meet the 27th CPSU Congress. Striking changes took place in the Turkman SSR economy in the last 60 years. Before the revolution there were only 2 industrial enterprises with a little more than 100 workers in the land beyond the Caspian Sea. Now, there are hundreds of large, modern works and factories in the republic. Completely new branches of industry were born during the years of Soviet power -- engineering, chemical, and power industries.

The participants of the demonstration were greeted by Comrade Vorotnikov, member of CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Yazkuliyev, chairman of Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Karryyev, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers; and leaders of delegations which participated in the celebrations.

On the same day, Comrade Vorotnikov left for Moscow. He was seen off at the airport by leaders of the Turkmen SSR, delegations from Moscow and from fraternal union republics, and by representatives of labor collectives and public organizations of the Turkmen SSR.

KAZAKH FINANCE MINISTER RETIRES ON PENSION

GF261820 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1515 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium relieved Rymbek Smakovich Bayseitov of his commitments as minister of finance in the Kazakh SSR due to his retirement on pension.

FILM FEATURES POST WHERE YOUNG CHERNENKO SERVED

PM241629 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Dec 84 Second Edition p 6

[G. Pavlova article: "The Movie 'Guardpost of Youth'"]

[Text] The first frames of the new documentary "Guardpost of Youth" take the audience into the dynamic atmosphere of exercises by servicemen from a Red Army subunit of the Eastern Border District.

Fulfillment of the responsible task -- guarding the inviolability of the motherland's sacred borders -- requires from its guards untiring improvements in their professional combat skills and political maturity. The picture, which has just been completed by moviemakers from "Kazakhfilm," (director Yu. Piskunov, screenplay by O. Suleymenov, cameraman Yu. Litvyakov) recreates pages from the heroic path of a border guard detachment which marked its 60th anniversary this year.

The movie familiarizes us with the lives and leisure of the senior "Khorgos" guardpost, which was built in the cold, snowy winter of 1924 in a border sector. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was one of the thousands of Komsomol volunteers in the thirties who had their schooling in courage here. "It was here that one of the main events in my life took place," he said. "I became a member of the CPSU. The border guard Communists here elected me secretary of the party organization. And since then party work has given meaning and content to my entire life."

Using rarely seen clips from thirties documentaries which show the border guards of the period, the builders of Turksib and Karaganda, and the organizers of the first kolkhozes, the makers of the movie create a visual image of the time, a time of large construction projects and radical transformations accompanied by the keenest of struggles against the Bay-Kulak counterrevolution.

"Our youth, like fast-flowing water,
Reflected the luster of great days.
Our youth -- the thirties -- flew by in the bright morning fire;
Bow and saber, the snorting of weary horses, and behind us this young land.
And the border stretching like a string, and the blades crossed above it..."

The words of this poem accompany the pictures, honing the perception of the archive material of the time with its joyful newness nad its alarming drama. The verse and the entire text are narrated by their author, the well known poet O. Suleymenov, who is also the scriptwriter.

The movie includes the recollections of former border guards who served with Comrade K.U. Chernenko -- Grigoriy Aleksandrovich Konev, now a senior inspector of hunting and game preserves, who carries out his difficult duties voluntarily; Nikolay Nikitich Golovatskiy, who has continuously been chairman of the "40 Let Oktyabrya" Border Kolkhoz; and veteran Petr Nikolayevich Fetisov. Their stories, full of authentic details, are also tinged by the combat years. The same atmosphere is found in the quiet alleys of the city of Panfilov (formerly Dzharkent), which witnessed the turbulent events of the thirties and which have preserved the first party raykom building where Border Guard Konstantin Chernenko received his party card.

In 1979 Konstantin Ustinovich visited the places associated with his youth to attend the festivities marking the award of the Order of the Red Banner to the border detachment. The picture contains a number of interesting scenes linked with this event and is imbued with the thought of the continuity of generations and the loyalty of today's border guards to the Soviet people's glorious heroic traditions.

The premier of the movie "Guardpost of Youth" will take place in the near future.

OIL EXTRACTION DEFICIENCIES IN TYUMEN REPORTED

LD260111 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast; Fatayev video report]

[Excerpt] Labor Collectives in the Tyumen area of the north are currently directing their efforts at surmounting their deficiencies in oil extraction. The oil-producing areas of Tyumen Oblast give the country today more than 720 metric tons of raw material every minute, but they can and must yield considerably more. There are fields and directorates which have already met the targets of the 4th year of the 5-year plan. But there are also quite a number of fields and directorates which are noticeably lagging behind planned targets. Oil recovery volumes are growing very, very rapidly in this region, and not all services and departments are managing to keep up with this pace.

During this trip to the northern Tyumen fields, our film crew repeatedly saw wells which were not operating, which were not yielding oil, although others nearby were operating at full capacity. The number of wells standing idle is not going down, but increasing, and every nonfunctioning well means lost metric tons of oil, frozen assets, and funds which produce no yield. The Surgutneft Oil and Gas Extraction Directorate has been seriously considering how to reduce and minimize these nonproductive assets. Previously, until quite recently, responsibility for the end product was borne just by the oil-production workers, the extraction operators, while the other units providing back-up -- the repair, power, and transport workers -- were on the sidelines, so to speak. The results of their work were not dependent on the quantity of oil recovered. This gave rise to the decision to create single combined teams on the fields.

HEAVY MACHINE-BUILDING OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

OW250104 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0820 GMT on 22 December carries the 30-minute "Political Observer's Talk" with R.N. Arutyunov, USSR deputy minister for heavy and transport machine building, who is interviewed by political observer L.A. Voznesenskiy. Arutyunov speaks about the experience gained by the ministry's enterprises during the large-scale economic experiment, the fulfillment of delivery contracts, and the sparing use of resources. He speaks about the work of the "Transmash" Plant in Barnaul, while the video shows production facilities at the plant and plant director Markin saying that the ministry "is still planning the production of blanks in tons, which fetters the initiative of workers and engineers in their efforts to reduce the weight of blanks. The larger the blanks, the more swarf there is, and machining is more difficult." Arutyunov says that the problem has now been solved to the satisfaction of the enterprise.

Answering Voznesenskiy's question, Arutyunov speaks about the production of new machinery and the modernization of machinery in the last 4 years. He then tells about the work of the "Zhdanovtyazhmash" Association, while a video report is shown on the "Zhdanovtyashmash" Association showing the production of large-size components being produced there and the association's general director Nagayevskiy speaking about the benefit of the economic experiment for the country. Shots of new railway tankcars for the transportation of ammonia and fruit juices are shown.

Arutyunov speaks about the introduction of new equipment at enterprises of the ministry and about additional steps taken in this field. He also tells of the material incentives for increasing the production of consumer goods, and then talks about the ministry's tasks, the preparation of plans, and the conclusion of contracts for 1985.

JAN-NOV AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE REPORTED

PM241448 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed "Diary of All-Union Competition": "Emulating Shock Workers of the 5-Year Plan"]

[Excerpts] Industry

The country's labor collectives have emerged onto the year's homestretch. Every day brings good news from industrial enterprises. Industry fulfilled the January-November output sales plan by 101.5 percent. All the union republics and industrial ministries, with the exception of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, coped with the targets for this indicator.

The total volume of industrial production during the 11 months increased 4.3 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. Labor productivity increased 4 percent, which accounted for 94 percent of the increase in output. The majority of industrial ministries are coping successfully with the socialist pledges for a 1-percent above-plan increase in labor productivity.

The January-November plan was fulfilled with regard to extraction of gas and iron ore and production of cast iron, finished rolled ferrous metals, chemical plant protection agents, motor vehicle tires, tractors, cotton and woolen fabrics, refrigerators and freezers, television sets, radio receivers, meat, marketable edible fish products, animal and vegetable oil, and granulated sugar. At the same time there was laggardness in fulfilling the plan for oil and coal extraction and production of mineral fertilizers, synthetic resins and plastics, chemical fibers and yarns, commercial timber, lumber, cardboard, cement, and linen fabrics. The collectives producing these products must pull themselves together. There are examples of good work in each of these sectors.

Socialist pledges for the concluding year of the 11th 5-Year Plan are being drawn up in industrial enterprises. Outlining new targets, working people actively support the initiatives of the country's best collectives, which have set themselves the task of working for 2 days in 1985 with semifinished materials, raw materials, and fuel which have been saved and creating funds of enterprises' above-plan savings as a result of rational management. These assets will be channeled toward social needs in labor collectives.

The fulfillment of what is planned depends on the initiative and activeness of millions of Soviet people. It is important to organize work skillfully, creatively, and for a full return at every work place.

Agriculture

Working people of the agro-industrial complex are completing the agricultural year. In order to successfully fulfill the plans and socialist pledges, they are assimilating the achievements of the best and exposing the reasons for the low efficiency which has been permitted in a number of places in the utilization of land, particularly reclaimed hectares, equipment, and progressive experience. The task consists in not relaxing the pace achieved and actively developing the positive trends which have become apparent in a number of sectors of the complex.

Work in the cotton fields is coming to an end. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 10 December the state plan for purchases of raw cotton had been fulfilled by 93 percent. The cotton growers of Andizhan, Namangan, Tashkent, Fergana, and Syr-Darya Oblasts and the Azerbaijan and Tajik SSR's are setting an example of organization. They were the first to cope with the plan. Farms in the chief cotton-growing republic -- Uzbekistan -- have already sold more than 5 million metric tons of "white gold."

At the beginning of December the readiness of tractors in the country as a whole stood at 81 percent, that of plows at 74 percent, and cultivators and seed drills at 68 percent.

Livestock raisers are sitting an important examination. The majority of farms are utilizing all possibilities to ensure the successful wintering of livestock and to prevent the slightest slump in production and procurements of products. For this, from the first days of the stalling period, they show concern for the improvement of herd reproduction, the raising of young animals, the rational feeding of animals, and order in livestock units.

By the beginning of the first winter month the country's farms had dispatched 5 percent more livestock and poultry, 4.5 percent more milk, and 3 percent more eggs to the procurement centers than at the same date last year. The collectives of many livestock units in Belorussia, Georgia, Lithuania, and Estonia, in Vladimir, Ivanovo, Belgorod, Kuybyshev, and Penza Oblasts, in the Chuvash and Mordovian ASSR's, and in Krasnodar Kray are working successfully. Meat production has increased significantly there. farms in the Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Murmansk, and Kaliningrad Oblasts, and the Karelian ASSR have coped with milk purchases. Workers of the "meat production shops" on a number of farms in Volgograd, Omsk, and Kurgan Oblasts and in Kalmykia must think about how to bring themselves up to the level of foremost workers. There are reserves for increasing milk purchases on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Voronezh and Kirov Oblasts and Khabarovsk Kray.

The results of rural workers' labor in the concluding year of the 5-year plan will largely depend on how they work in the winter months. To make the coming year a shock year is the duty of all on whom this depends and, above all, of rural party organizations and rayon agro-industrial association councils.

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PACIFIC NAVIGATION, AIR ROUTES AGAIN OPEN 27 DEC

LD261519 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 26 Dec 84

["TASS Announcement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 26 TASS -- In conjunction with the completion of the planned launchings of carrier missiles, TASS is authorized to state that the areas of the Pacific, each of them limited by the circumference with a radius of 50 nautical miles, their centers having the coordinates 30 degrees 45 minutes North Latitude and 173 degrees 10 minutes East Longitude; 27 degrees North Latitude and 174 degrees 30 minutes East Longitude, announced on December 21, 1984, are free for navigation and air traffic as of December 27, 1984.

ZIMYANIN, MARCHUK AT ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEETING

LD261646 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Important questions have been discussed at the general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which ended in Moscow today. Under discussion was the fact that a responsible role belongs to scientists in realizing the food program in the USSR and in further raising the Soviet people's welfare. Together with leaders of the academy, also in the meeting's presidium were Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and others.

Academician Aleksandrov, president of the academy, in his opening speech called for scientific support of the USSR food program's most important sections to be raised to a higher level.

Academician Ovchinnikov, vice president of the academy, delivered a report on the tasks of the pure sciences in this sphere. He noted the need for qualitative advances in plant and animal genetic work. The speaker paid great attention to the part played by scientists in realizing the long-term program for land improvement and for raising the efficiency of the utilization of improved land in the 12th 5-Year Plan and the prospects to the year 2000. The speaker dwelt on the importance of the struggle against diseases in agricultural crops and other problems.

55 Academicians Elected

LD261727 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 26 TASS -- Specialists in many branches of knowledge have been elected to the USSR Academy of Sciences. Fifty-five academicians and 112 corresponding members were elected here today at the current general meeting of the academy. The Soviet Academy of Sciences has not yet known such a large staff addition.

At the afternoon session Academician Anatoliy Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, presented the academy's top award -- the Mikhail Lomonosov Gold Medal -- to Professor Salam Abdus who is heading the Theoretical Physics Centre in Trieste (Italy). He has been awarded the medal for outstanding achievements in physics. Salam Abdus's works in the field of elementary particles, gravitation and high-energy physics are widely known.

EDITORIAL VIEWS PARTY IDEOLOGICAL FIGHTERS' ROLE

PM201229 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Dec 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Party's Ideological Fighters"]

[Excerpts] The party's ideological fighters... That is what we metaphorically call the people who, on the basis of the wealth of Marxist-Leninist ideology, take the party's ideas to the masses, explain its domestic and foreign policy, participate actively in forming the Soviet person's communist awareness, and increase his social and labor activeness. That is what we call the people who wage an implacable offensive against the lies and slander against our ideas, our system, and our way of life which imperialist ideologists and politicians resort to.

The party's ideological fighters... Their role and significance in our life were stressed with new force at the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference held in Moscow this month on "Improving Developed Socialism and the Party's Ideological Work in Light of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum Decisions."

Army and Navy propagandists are a combat detachment of the party's army of ideological fighters. It is hard to overstate their contribution to the cause of educating the motherland's armed defenders -- patriots and internationalists. They take the most active part in all components of the system of political training of Army and Navy personnel, party study, economic education, and Komsomol political enlightenment, and initiate and organize many measures of an educational nature. Some of the results of the activity of Army and Navy propaganda cadres in the period since the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee were summed up at the recent conference of USSR Armed Forces ideological workers in Moscow.

Favorable opportunities for further stepping up ideological work are opened up by the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the great victory. The generation's civic and political maturity is indivisible from the county's history and its chapters of heroism. These chapters are still being written, cultivating patriotism, supreme courage, and a constant readiness to perform feats. The task of fighters on the ideological front is to preserve with special care and augment what is one of our system's greatest spiritual gains, for there are no loftier feelings than love for the fatherland and loyalty to one's patriotic and international duty.

This is especially important now that international imperialism is becoming increasingly aggressive and the United States and its NATO allies are stepping up military preparations against the USSR and trying to change the established correlation of military forces in their own favor, now that a real threat of war exists. In these conditions American and other bourgeois propaganda centers are trying frenziedly to exert a divisive influence on Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen and are undertaking one attack after another on our social system, ideology, and consciousness. In this global war between two ideologies -- the communist and the bourgeois -- the propagandist's fighting qualities become of paramount importance.

We are approaching the 27th party congress, at which a new edition of the CPSU program will be adopted. It will reflect a strictly scientific idea of our short- and long-term goals.

"To have a profound understanding of the political meaning of the party's comprehensively considered and realistic strategy for improving developed socialism," Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in his message to the participants at the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference, "to know how to link it closely with the practice of propaganda and educational work -- that is the prime duty of ideological cadres and all the party aktiv."

In light of these instructions, it is very important to raise still higher the effectiveness of all means of ideological influence on people and to demonstrate in an even more accessible form the superiority of our social system, our democracy, which is based on the power of the soviets. In February of next year elections to union and autonomous republican supreme soviets and local soviets will take place. The preparations for the elections must be used to strengthen the political and moral education of personnel and realize more fully our potential for rallying military collectives, creating a sound moral atmosphere in them, and developing in servicemen a conscious attitude toward the fulfillment of the demands of the military oath and military regulations.

The military propagandist of today is a highly educated person and a good military specialist. He has a lofty and honorable mission -- to take the party's Leninist ideas to the masses of servicemen, to develop their political maturity, and to rouse them to the active, tireless struggle to increase the USSR Armed Forces' combat readiness. To always be up to this mission and the party's demands -- that is the sacred duty of every propagandist and all ideological workers.